LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Tenth Session (Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT NEW DELHI

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- 1. Dr. Arvin Boolell, MLA
- 2. Dr. Vasant Kumar Bunwaree, MLA
- 3. Mr. Xavier Luc Duval, MLA
- 4. Mr. Alan Ganoo, MLA
- 5. Dr. Ahmed Swaley Kasenally, MLA

The delegation arrived Delhi on Sunday, 21 February, 1983. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the Legislative Assembly, the Government and the friendly people of Mauritius.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 24, 1988 | Phalguna 5. 1909 (Saka)

> The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Cleck

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Sir, you are looking cheerful today or do you always look so chereful?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you ever seen me not cheerful?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Sometimes you become a bit unhappy but our presence here makes you happy.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever years in our lives are left should be spent cheerful.

WELCOME TO MAURITIUS PARLIA-MENTARY DELEGATION

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, at the outset. I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House. I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Chhatradhari Daby, Speaker of the Mauritius Legislative Assembly and the Hon'ble Members of the Mauritius Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Foreign war ships at Indian ports

+

*****22. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: SHRIM, RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of warships of foreign countries that visited Indian ports during
- (b) names of countries to which they belonged;
- (c) whether some of them carried nuclear weapons;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government thereon?

1

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). 29 foreign naval ships visited Indian ports during 1987. Details of these ships are as follows:

USSR		9
USA		7
France	**************************************	7
Thailand	manufic (manufic)	2
Sweden	-	1
FRG		1
Egypt	****	1
U.K.		1

- (c) Government are not aware of any foreign naval ships with nuclear weapons on board having visited any Indian port.
 - (d) and (e). Do not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Speaker, Sir from the reply of the Hon Minister it seems to me that he has not taken my question seriously. My question relates to the security of this country and it has been stated in his reply that

[English]

Government are not aware of any foreign naval ships with nuclear weapons on board having visited any Indian port.

[Translation]

Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government or his Ministry. by taking this issue seriously, are in a position to make some technical or administrative arrangements to inquire into it so that the facts could be brought to light?

SHRI K, NATWAR SINGH: The Hon. Member has stated that I did not take this question seriously while replying to it, In this connection, I would only submit that he is not doing justice to me by saving so because this question is co serious and important that it would have been a kind of irresponsibility on my part and on the part of my Ministry to take it lightly and not giving its reply succinctly. The reply has been given by the Government after taking every aspect into consideration and after adequate deliberations. As per our rules, when we receive intimation from any foreign Embassy about the entry of its ship into our waters, we send a proforma and other related papers to that Embassy wherein it is stated in clear terms as to what is our policy in this regard which they are to abide by and a copy of the United Nations Resolution adopted in 1971 is also attached with those papers. Therefore, in view of the existing rules and regulations, the information which we have at present is that 27 ships have visited our ports and we had no doubt in it that these ships were not carrying any nuclear weapons.

[English]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH; For the past several years we have been observing that the presence of foreign navies in the Indian ocean has increased and this development is naturally causing a great deal of concern not only to us but to other littoral States. Some years ago a resolution was passed by the U.N. Assembly calling upon especially the two super-powers to convene a meeting to discuss the question of keeping the Indian ocean free of big power rivalry and tension and as far as we know this meeting has not yet taken place. May I know from the Hon. Minister what are the prospects of this meeting being held in the near future?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: In my reply to the previous Hon Member I did mention that there was a United Nation's resolution passed on 16th December, 1971 which states: That the Indian ocean as a zone of peace, which inter-alia calls upon the great powers to enter into immediate consultation with littoral States of the Indian ocean with a view to eliminating. Now, this meeting unfortunately has not taken place and we do not know as to when this will take place. There was some talk of it being held in 1977 or 1978 but there is no definite date fixed for this.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: The Hon, Minister has just now replied to this important question in an equally magnificent manner.

MR. SPEAKER; Which is the magnificent? Is it his way of replying or the contents of his reply?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: There is an effort to cover up this matter diplomatically. A few days ago, a news to the effect appeared in the newspapers that some sort of arrangements have been made by Pakistan for providing fueling and harbouring facilities to American ships so that they could be used in Iran-Iraq war. This arrangement may have a direct bearing on the security of our country. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he enquired into the matter and if this news item is correct, what steps are going to be taken in this regard?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: So far as this supplementary is concerned that some American ships have reached Pakistan via Gulf and as to what preparations are going there, it has little connection with the main question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: It relates equally to the Indian ocean. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: So far as the policy of the Government of India is concerned...

MR. SPEAKER: It is related to the deliberations to be held for future relations.

SHRI K, NATWAR SINGH: You are aware of the understanding between U.S.A. and Pakistan. They have very cordial relations and U.S.A. sends many ships to Pakistan. In the matter of Defence, they have close relations. In view of the situation prevailing in the Indian Ocean as a whole, our view is that it should be kept free from great powers rivalry and no ships carrying nuclear weapons be allowed to enter into it, We make every effort to achieve it and we are always vigilant about Pakistan's attitude towards us.

[English]

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, while foreign flag vessels have a right of innocent passage in our territorial waters, is it not necessary for the foreign warships to enter our exclusive economic zone with our permission?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: No, Sir; I don't think any ship from any country has entered Indian waters or Indian port without our permission. That would not be acceptable.

Inter-State Council

- *23. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government propose to set up an Inter-State Council under article 263 of the Constitution on permanent basis as suggested by the Sarkaria Commission;
- (b) whether the Inter-State Council would be dealing with the subject of socio-economic planning and development also; and
- (c) whether all Chief Ministers of the States would be made members of the Inter-State Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). Printed copies of the report of Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations have just become available. They have been sent to Central Ministries and State Governments. Copies have also been sent to Hon'ble Members of Parliament. Government will take final view after the views of State Govts, Members of Parliament and others concerned are available.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, the answer is very very vague. The report of the Sarkaria Commission is available now, of course. But that Commission was appointed long back. They have given the report after about four years.

My question is with regard to Art. 263 of the Constitution. It has already been laid down in that article that a permanent

body has to be constituted so far as Inter-State Council is concerned. Why it has not been constituted during the last 40 years? The Constitution was adopted on 26th November 1949. My question is: When such is the case, why it has not been done so far and whether you are thinking of setting up an Inter-State Council or not?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The answer is very clear. One of the terms of reference of the Sarkaria Commission also included Inter-State Council. We have just received its report and that has been circulated now.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is already there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not correct. Article 263 is there in the Constitution.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Inter-State Council was one of the terms of reference of the Sarkaria Commission. Therefore, we waited for the report...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is already there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Many of the State Governments wanted that this should be included in the terms of reference of the Sarkaria Commission. Therefore, that Commission went into this question. Their recommendations have come to us and we will look into this matter.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMA: When they are going to implement, Sir?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Articles 203, as the honourable House knows, is only an enabling provision. So far, the Government has been functioning quite smoothly with the States through the Zonal Councils. We have no difficulties. All the Zonal Councils are functioning well. Even outstanding disputes between the various States in the same zone have been settled. I have personally taken the meetlings of all the Zonal Councils

except the southern Zonal Council which had to be postponed because of inconvenience of the 2-3 Chief Ministers.

So far, the system has been functioning quite smoothly and very successfully. In the meantime, the Sarkaria Commission recommendations have come and Government has explained—as my hon'ble colleague has said—we are waiting the opinion and the views of the State Governments and this august House. Then we will take a final view after that. But there is no problem. The functioning of the Zonal Councils has been very smooth and successful.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Actually I am not getting the correct answer from the Hon'ble Ministers. Let me tell you with regard to the Zonal Councils. They are unable to solve the disputes between the States.

In order to have a better coordination between States. Article 263 has already been constituted in the Constitution. When such is the case, it is the bounden duty of the Central Government to form a permanent body. Firstly, I would like to know why it has not been done. Secondly, you may be knowing better with regard to the common interests between the States. Supposing if a project comes, for example, Telugu-Ganga. It is of common interest both for Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. When such is the case, you have not yet solved the problem. What would the Zonal Councils do then? Whether the Zonal Council is able to solve the problem of Telugu-Ganga Project or Cauvery dispute? You have not vet solved it.

Then what is the use of having the Zonal Councils? My question is: Why you have not set up the Inter-State Council permanently? It has been stated even in Article 263 clearly:

"...it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council...."

Please note the words 'it shall'. My question is why it has not been done for the last 40 years.

S. BUTA SINGH: As I said just now, it is an enabling provision. It says "it shall

be lawful for the President ... ". So, if he makes it, it will be lawful. As I mentioned. the Southern Zonal Council meeting could not be held for the precise reason that either one Chief Minister or the other Chief Minister will say...

Oral Answers

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I am not blaming you and I am not blaming the Government.

S. BUTA SINGH: That is why I have decided that we will give a date and hold the meeting of the southern Zonal Council and try to resolve the issues between the Southern States.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The question is not with regard to the Zonal Councils. Here the question is with regard to the Inter-state Councils. There is a clear recommendation in the report of the Sarkaria Commission and there is no need for you to ask the opinion of any State Government because the opinions of the State Governments are there before the Sarkaria Commission. A clear recommendation. scheme of the functioning of the Zonal Councils, Inter state Council has been given. Now, I would like to know whether you accept the recommendation or reject it. Just now the Hon. Minister said that the Zonal Councils are functioning all right which means you feel that there is no need for such a Council. We would like to know the actual mind of the Government.

S. BUTA SINGH: I have to mention this because an Hon. Member asked as to what we have been doing all these years. I responded that through the Zonal Councils we have been trying to sort out problems of various States, Inter State disputes and disputes of States versus the Centre. That is why I have to say about the functioning of Zonal Councils. Now, the Hon. Member says that we should accept the Sarkaria Commission immediately. I am sure that he has not consulted his Chief Minister. The questionnaire which was sent by the Sarkaria Commission had a certain conceptual approach. The replies received from the States by the Sarkaria Commission had a different approach on the same issue, Now, we have to actually check up with the Chief Ministers, after the report is available, based on the contents of the report, based

on the arguments which the Sarkaria Commission, whether they go by the concept of the Sarkaria Commission or not. May be there is a difference between the concept given by the report and the concept adopted by the particular States. Therefore, we would not like to go unilaterally. We would like to hear the Hon. Chief Ministers and then the august House has to give its opinion and after that we will take up.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Article 263 lavs down one criterion for the purpose of establishing this Council. It says, "if at any time it appears to the President that the public interest would be served". In the post whenever this issue was examined. obviously, the Government must have come to the conclusion that the public interest would not be served by such a Council. What were the grounds or reason as to how the Government came to the conclusion that public interest will not be served by establishing such a Council in the past?

S. BUTA SINGH: My simple answer will be that, as I mentioned, we have found that the zonal system has been working so far quite satisfactorily for the public interest and no public interest demanded that we should have such a Council.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The question of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission comes at a later stage. Really speaking. Article 263 in its composition is very clear. I would like to know the clear assessment of the Government.

AN HON, MEMBER: He says that it is an enabling provision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He " feels that the entire Constitution is an enabling provision. Is it not a fact that at present whenever any problems between States and States or between States and Centre are created, you are relying more on informal arrangement like the two Chief Ministers sitting together or in the case of Punjab you call the leaders of the Akali Dal and you sign an agreement and try to settle the problem which has failed. Therefore, in view of our past experience, whenever there are either border disputes or water disputes, the question between Punjab and

Haryana, or the question between Karnataka or Maharashtra, or between one State and another rather than relying on individuals like the Chief Ministers of the States or individual leaders of the political parties, as has happened in Punjab, is it not better to institutionalise the entire arrangement and take the actual advantage of Article 263 and try to settle the issue formally within the framework of the Constitution? What is your mind as far as this problem is concerned?

S. BUTA SINGH: The Hon. Member is very well-versed in the Constitution and practical politics and I have no doubt that he would appreciate that informal consultation is always preferred. After all, in a political set up you have to carry the people with you with various views, with various view-points. If you just go by hard institutional arrangements, it may not work. Informal consultations are always in the larger interest. Such issues which have political overtones are better served through informal consultation and through political dialogue. If that was so, may I ask the Hon. Member, why he could not settle with his own Chief Minister. He happens to be the leader of the Janta Party here and he could have settled it with the Chief Minister of Karnataka, who also happens to be the Janta Party leader. Therefore, the institutional functioning can be better served through informal consultations first.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You rely only on informal consultations, it has to be given a formal shape only through the constitutional devices of the Constitution. But you are refusing to do that.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am sorry, he is not putting it properly; we are not refusing to do that. I have said that we will wait for the views of the State Governments and the views of this august House and then come to a final decision. Who can deny that the Mizoram issue and the Assam issue were all handled informally and they have ended into a successful working of political system in those particular areas?

SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Sarkaria Commission has said that the

Zonal Councils are not really working very effectively and they have recommended that the National Development Council be reconstituted as the National Economic Development Council with a constitutional status and whether they have also recommended that the Inter-Governmental Council be set Article 263 with the Prime up under Minister as Chairman and the Chief Ministers and the Union Ministers as members to with all matters other than social economic development. If so, how long will Government take to make up its mind over these fundamental issues?

S. BUTA SINGH: Whatever the Hon. Member has said that is from the report of the Sarkaria Commission. But at the same time, the Commission has said that the Planning Commission itself is a national forum where all such issues for the economic development of the country are considered. But as I said, we have not yet come to an end. We have not closed the options. Still we are waiting for the opinion and the views of the States and this august House. We will take a final view only after we have in our possession all these views.

[Translation]

FEBRUARY 24, 1988

Intensification of activities by Pak Army along Border +

*****24. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that unprovoked firings and other activities of Pakistan army have been intensified along Jammu and Kashmir border recently:
- (b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Government have no reports indicating intensification of military activities by the Pakistani troops either along the International border or the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir recently. There have been some cases of unprovoked firing by the Pakistani troops across the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir. These, however, have been of a routine nature.

(b) and (c). Government constantly monitor all developments affecting our security and take appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA: In my opinion, the Minister has not informed the House of the latest position on Indo-Pakistan border.

The point is there had been reports in the Press that unprovoked firing was made by the Pakistani troops right along the Jammu and Kashmir border and there had been firings and killings on the border. Will the Minister confirm or deny that firings took place and also tell the House as to what is the exact number of killings on our side to this firing?

SHRIK.C PANT: Sir, if the Hon. Member looks at the question, he has asked whether it is a fact that unprovoked firings and activities have been intensified recently, and it is in reply to that question my colleague said that they had not been intensified: he did not say that there was no firing. It is a trend in that area that firing does take place and there are actually three segments of this border. There is the international border where there are no hostilities: normally the international border is quiet Then there is a Line of Control in J & K where there is routine firings going on in certain sactors for several years. It goes on both sides. Then, there is a Siachen sector and there, as you know, recently also firing has taken place. There are occasionally deaths also on both sides but the number we do not usually give because it is not good to give the exact number

SHRI S.B SIDNAL: The Minister has stated in the reply that it is a routine activity. Such routine activities in the past were the cause to the Pakistan and Hindustan war. In view of this, may I know whether Government has made any long range

arrangements to prevent this untoward intensive activity in the border?

SHRI K.C. Pant: Sir, whenever incidents occur which are of a nature which can be dealt with locally, flag meetings are held and at these flag meetings the local commanders, the Area Commander, Sub Area Commander meet and try to sort out these problems. But in the recent past there has been no such meetings because there has been, as I said, no extraordinary incident requiring such meeting. It has been of a routine nature When I say routine, I do not mean unimportant or insignificant. It has been going on for some years and, therefore, unless there is a change in the pattern, we call it a routine.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Such routine only causes war, Sir.

SHRIE AYYAPU REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Press it has appeared that there has been an intensification of the bombardment on Siachen glacier and that Pakistan also is trying to acquire new aircraft and helicopter for the purpose of capturing the Siachen glacier and pushing the Indian Army posted there What is the reaction of the Government to this Press report? Whether it is a fact that Siachen glacier is under threat by the Pakistani Army?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Sir, the Siachen glacier area has been under attack twice last year towards the end of September and October. In earlier years also there had been sporadic incidents but last year in the month of September, I forget the date but towards the end of September and first week of October, there were two attacks, the first in battalion strength and the second in company strength on our posts in the Siachen area and in both cases our soldiers fought valiantly and repulsed these attacks. So, the question of our unpreparedness does not arise. I think, I took the House into confidence and told them that when we came to know that time, before the September incident about the larger number of troops gathering across the border, or somewhere they could be sighted or we got information to that effect otherwise. We contacted the Pakistani agencies, military to military, and

we told them, "This is our information and we would like to have peace with you. We would not like you to have an adventure." But instead of that, after a few weeks, this attack came. And even now our approach is peaceful. We would like peace to prevail. We are not un-prepared.

Oral Answers

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: May I know whether the new types of helicopters which they are acquiring now will enable them to attack this Siachen glacier?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Talks with GNLF

+25 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: SHRIMATI GEETA

MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIR3 be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several round of talks have been held between the Prime Minister, Chief Minister of West Bengal and the representatives of the GNLF in the last two months;
- (b) if so, the outcome of the talks held; and
 - (c) the present stage of these talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINI-STRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Meetings were held in the past between the Prime. Minister and Chief Minister of West Bengal. A Tripartite meeting was held in Delhi on January 25, 1988 which was attended by the Chief Minister, West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu, Shri Subash Ghising, President of the GNLP and the Union Home Minister. It was agreed to have further discussions to give final shape to the concept of the Hill Development Council.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the prevailing critical situation is because the Government of West Bengal did not look into the genuine

grievances of the Darjeeling hill people area and refused to talk to them and even now, instead of trying to solve the problem, they are trying to divert the attention of the people, of West Bengal from their failure on the various fronts. Is that a fact?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): This is what has been the viewpoint of Mr. Ghising also and many people from that area. But we are in complete touch with the West Bengal Government and this scheme which is being worked out is in consultation with the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH; I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what are the real obstacles and problems which are coming in the way of giving it a final shape? Approximately, how much time will you take in giving it a final shape?

S. BUTA SINGH: It is very difficult to say exactly when the final thing will be solved. But efforts have been made and we are continuing our efforts to see that as early as possible, a final decision could be taken, and I am quite hopeful. But unfortunately, the situation on the ground is quite disturbing. Last time when Mr. Ghising met me, I told him that our precondition would be that there should be complete peace and he should help the district administration in restoring the law and order so that some useful negotiations may be made.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it not a fact that Mr. Ghising has, quite long ago, categorically stated that there is no question of his demanding any kind of State outside the Indian Union? This is number one.

Secondly, he has categorically stated that what he wants is an arrangement within the Indian Union.

Thirdly, may I know whether it is a fact that now the negotiations and discussions are mainly held up on matters relating to (a) the name of this proposed Hill Development Council, (b) its composition, (c) its powers and functions and (d) its financial viability?

into difficulties.

18

be a two-sided story. I do not want to raise it here, because we are interested in finding a solution. If we were to highlight the lapses, the whole thing will be running

If these are the items on which negotiations are still not being concluded, then may I know from the Hon. Minister as to what are the points on which there are differences regarding these particular aspects?

S. BUTA SINGH; The Hon. Member seems to be well informed. He has given the information which he wanted me to give to him. It is a fact that Mr. Subash Ghising has asked for some kind of a political set-up for the Gorkhas of Darjeeling area within the State of West Bengal, and nothing outside the State. That was when he was trying to meet, when it was alleged that his demand was anti-national. Now that we have covered much ground and it has come to the Hill Areas Council, it is also a fact that the only differences are on the question of naming the Councilthe composition has been agreed to. Regarding powers and functions, yes there are slight clarifications which are required; and financial viability. All these questions are being resolved, and I must say that the West Bengal Chief Minister has been apprised of all this and we are working together to find, as early as possible, the clarifications on issues which Shri Indrajit Gupta has mentioned, and I am hopeful that we will be able to work out such a solution.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK; The difficulties are there. We find an official version that all the parties had agreed to a certain formula; but whenever he (Subash Ghising) goes to Darjeeling, he informs people otherwise. That is why even now violence and bandh are continuing. We heard that he had given an assurance to the Home Minister that he would call off the bandh, but in yesterday's paper he has reiterated that the bandh would continue. In such a situation, there is no congenial atmosphere.

Secondly, I am very much surprised that whenever he comes, he gives memoranda, writing "Gorkhaland (Bharat)", and our Government is accepting that. What is this? Has Government accepted the concept of Gorkhaland, or not? I would like to know this categorically.

S. BUTA SINGH: If one were to find fault as to who has done what, and who has not gone by the commitments, it will

The Hon. Member objects to the letter-head, i.e. on his letter-head it is written 'Gorkhaland National Liberation Front'. This is his party's letter-head, and his party's name is Gorkha National Liberation Front. So, the memoranda which he presents are based on what he discusses with us. I connot stop him from using that letter-head; and the Hon. Chief Minister also mentioned this, and I told him that so long as his party was there, I cannot ask him to change its name. I think that after this concept is accepted, ther would be no need for that letter head

MR. SPEAKER: Now next question. Mr. A C. Das (Int rruptions) That is all, Mr. Pathak. Now Mr. Das.

Punjab Situation

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*26. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any fresh initiatives have been taken or are contemplated to bring about normalcy in Punjab; if so, the details thereof:
- (b) whether Union Government have received some new suggestions in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTIR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Government has always made sincere efforts to solve the Punjab problem within the frame-work of the Constitution and to bring about normalcy in Punjab. The Government has been receiving suggestions in this regard which are considered carefully.

[Trausiation]

SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the growing terrorism and day-to-day incidents of violence in Punjab. which have been discussed in the House many times, are mainly attributed to economic condition and unemployment prevailing there. Owing to it, youths of Punjab after having received training in Pakistan do mischief here. They will not go there if they are provided employment here. Hon. Minister had also visited Puniab. Land reforms scheme was not implemented there. Nor could the surplus land distributed among landless. This is leading to increase in unemployment there. What steps the Government is contemplating in regard to it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret to say that Hon. Member is not aware of the reality in Punjab You are referring to unemployment situation prevailing in Punjab where peoples from your own state Orrisa as well as states like Bihar come to seek employment. So far as terrorists going to Pakistan is concerned, they don't go to Pakistan for employment, rather they go there to get training, money and arms. So, I would like to request you, for your own information, to have a serious look on the situation in Punjab, This problem is not so simple.

SHRI ANADI CHARAM DAS: But, why you don't take action for land reforms and distribution. This is also one of the reasons for discontentment.

S. BUTA SINGH: If Hon. Member wants to give land to terrorists, he may give. We have no objection.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE; I fully appreciate that government has been making sincere efforts to solve the Pully be problem within the framework of the Constitution; and government has also been receiving suggestions in this regard. Now, there are

several non-official initiatives which are being taken for making these suggestions. My colleague, Shri Sunil Dutt, had also contributed to this non-official initiative. But I am for the present referring to Acharya Sunil Muni's initiative which has been taken. He has stated as under:

"Acharya Sushil Muni's plea is to create an atmosphere conducive to a constructive dialogue based on a spirit of real understanding and at the same time further strengthening the anti-terrorist status."

Now to this—as I read in the newspaper—the reaction of our government and the Prime Minister is that "Acharya Sushil Muni has been active in the Punjab for some time, seeking non-violent solution within the framework of the Constitution, to the problem there. We welcome his recent statement. We have always sought to create an atmosphere conducive to a constructive dialogue based on a spirit of real understanding." I would like to know whether any further, concrete suggestions have been made by Acharya Sushil Muni or any other body or personality which is seeking solution for the Funjab problem.

BUTA SINGH: Acharya Sushil Muniji has made a statement. In response to that, the Hon. Prime Minister has reiterated the resolve of the Government of India to welcome all such efforts by certain leaders, individuals including Acharya distinguished Muniji and our Sushil colleague. Shri Sunil Dutt. We are of the view that, if by the intervention of certain leaders, the atmosphers in Punjab could be brought to a level where some solution could be found within the framework of the Indian Constitution and also at the same time seeing that the violence is brought to an end, any suggestions coming for that, will be most welcome. As the Hon. Member wanted to know, there is a statement of Acharva Sushil Muni in the first week of February in which he urged the Hon. Prime Minister to release the Akal Takht Jathedar Bhai Jaswant Singh and Singh Saibhan and also give them a free hand to bring angry youths around the path of peace. This was the latest suggestion given by Acharya Sushil Muniji.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Through you, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Home Minister what and why there are reservations about the proposal which was floated some time ago that the border between India and Pakistan so far as Punjab is concerned should be sealed, and that there should be a five kilometre stretch to be handed over to the Army, because the latest spurt in violence created by the terrorists indicates that not only that they have been getting the arms and ammunition but they have been adopting new techniques as far as the killings are concerned. This has not only worried the people in Punjab but also people outside Puniab inspite of the laudible efforts by Hon. Members like Shri Sunil Dutt and other religious and social workers, and terrorism could not be controlled primarily because of this easy access to training in Pakistan but easy access to arms and ammunition through Pakistan. Under these circumstances what and why these reservations the Government is having to implement the suggestion of having five kilometre stretch to be handed over to the Army and sealing the border?

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM: The Army as well as the BSF are deployed in the border areas. As regards the sealing of border, we have repeatedly submitted to this House that the concept of sealing cannot be visualised in a physical sense. All that we can ensure that there is intense patrolling, number of pickets are created, number of border posts are created; to ensure that every portion of the border is under surveillance. This is being done by the Army and the B.S.F.

As regards the five kilometre belt, I think he Hon. Member is referring to a proposal which was mooted in August 1986 following a resolution passed by the Rajya Sahha on the 13th August, 1986. When that resolution was passed, it was with a specific understanding that the Government of India will consult the Chief Ministers and only then take steps in that behalf. During the course of the consultations while some States agreed to it, other States had reservations; in the meanwhile the President's rule had been promulgated on the 11th May, 1987 and Punjab came under the direct rule of the President. Therefore, the ground situation which was prevalent in August

1986 changed and that resolution itself lapsed on the 12th August 1987. Since Punjab is now under the direct rule of the President, there is no legal difficulty in implementing whatever laws the Central Government wants to or carrying out whatever decision the Central Government wants to carry out.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Does the Government realise or feel that this issue on Punjab is not only a very sensitive issue, but it deals with the very militant and proud race called the Sikhs? The Arms Act was amended and I think one of the reasons why it was amended was to curb terrorism. Later, the Terrorists Act and the Anti-Disruptive Activities Act were introduced, amended, rules framed to control this activity but the activities seem to be increasing. The other option before the Government is, that India and Indians have always handled situations like this with a certain amount of love for people because we fought the British in a different manner. Now the Sikhs are a race which have a lot of pride. If the Government has failed by amending the Arms Act and introducing the Terrorists Act, is it not time that we take up this issue with the people of Punjab as the party has done? But even the Government should curb, these activities as far as too much of violence and provocative activities

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM: As far as I am able to understand the question involved, the question is about the Arms'Act. The provisions in the Terrorist and Disruptives Activities Prevention Act were enforced in Punjab. There is a provision to notify the area and after the area has been notified there is enhanced punishment to anyone who violates the Arms Act. That provision has been invoked recently in Punjab.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAS. NARAIN SINGH: I would like to know mether these two Acts that were introduced have not had the effect that we wanted. Should we deploy some other methodology?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Promotion of District Collectors and District Magistrates as Joint Secretaries

Oral Answers

*28 SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of IAS officers who were empanelled in the list of Joint Secretaries in 1987;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many officers of the IAS who served as District Collectors and District Magistrates have not been empanelled in the latest list of Joint Secretaries; and
- (c) if so, whether it is proposed to review the list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A part of the 1969 batch of IAS officers and some review cases of officers belonging to certain batches were considered for empanelment in 1987. 25 IAS officers were empanelled in this process during 1987.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir. Since it is expected that almost all IAS officers have district experience within the 17 years of minimum service required for them to be eligible to be considered for the post of Joint Secretaries, there would be no selectivity, if some with district experience were not to be excluded

SHRI MURALIDHAR MANE Sir, just now the Hon. Minister has weache reply that a part of the 196 hatch of IAS Officers were considered for empanelment, for promotion. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether here are any specific criteria or promotional guidelines because in certain cases promotions have been given to some officers by-passing some senior officers. Do they have any firm guidelines or promotional procedures to promote the officers?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, at the level of Joint Secretaries there is a very well established procedure for empanelment. Under this procedure, we take into account all relevant considerations including experience and the record of the officer.

SHRI MURALIDHAR MANE: Sir, my specific question is, are there any cases where promotions have been given to some officers by-passing some senior officers and what are the reasons for not promoting those officers?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I would submit that empanelment is not the same as promotion. Officers belong to various cadres of the States. Empanelment at the level of Joint Secretary is only for assessing the suitability of the officers to hold the post at the level of Joint Secretary in the Government of India. If the officer is not empanelled for holding the post of Joint Secretary in the Government of India, that does not mean he is not promoted or he cannot hold equivalent or higher post in the State Cadre. Empanelment and promotion are two different things.

BBC Broadcasting

- *29. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of the programme broadcast by the BBC on 18th January, 1988 which is reported to be against India;
- (b) whether any protest has been lodged by Government in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the response of the BBC to Incia's protest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWAR SINGH): (a) The programme presented an interview it had recorded earlier with the Prime Minister in a disjointed, selective and hostile manner. It was a deliberately biased portrayal of India's achievements and policies. Its tone and thrust was highly objectionable.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) BBC indicated that they were themselves not adequately satisfied with the programme.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHAN-DRAN: Sir. Time and again the British Broadcasting Corporation has been trying to put India in a bad light. Probably the Britishers are still under the impression that India is their colony. The telecast on 18th January 1988 glorifying the violence and extremism of the Punjab terrorist is a clear manifestation of the anti-Indian stand taken by the BBC. Apart from the formal protest and condemnation expressed by India, may I know from the Hon. Minister what positive steps have been taken by India in the international fora to ensure that such anti-Indian activity is not repeated by the BBC in future?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Sir, from time to time we have brought to the attention of the British Broadcasting Corporation their lapses with regard to the presentation given in their programmes to India. I do not think, it is a matter which we should take before the international fora. We are a matured and a great country. We do not really have to be unduly perturbed by what the BBC does or does not do. But this particular programme was deeply offensive. Our High Commissioner in London took this up with the BBC, who had expressed their view that they were not happy with this programme. I myself, when I was in London earlier in the month, mentioned this particular programme to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Geofrey Howe, and to my counterpart and said that the programmes of this nature do no good to our relations and do very little credit to the BBC.

MULLAPPALLY RAMA-SHRI CHANDRAN: It is beyond doubt that the programme telecast on 18th January, 1988 is a premeditated and deliberate attempt on the part of BBC to malign our country. We have on record several other instances of similar programmes after the Bluestar Operation and after Mrs. Indira Gandhi's assassination. On both the occasions BBC has telecast interviews which were detrimental to the interest of our country. May I know from the Hon. Minister, India being a influential member of the Commonwealth,

whether the Government will take up this sensitive matter in the next meeting of the Commonwealth countries?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: While I share the Hon. Member's disquiet and disapproval of the manner in which BBC portrays India in its television programmes. I would respectfully submit that this is not the matter which we should take to the Commonwealth Conference. I think, we can deal with it in other ways. I agree with your indignation entirely. The manner in which the programme of 18th January depicted India, the manner in which it was presented, the clipping of it, the editing of it, were deliberately offensive and hostile.

Electronics Production

- *30. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN ! Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :
- (a) whether the production of electronics has gone up during the last one year:
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether fresh licences have been issued to Kerala for setting up such units; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVE-LOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELEC-TRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production of electronics has gone up in the last one year. The electronics production during the year 1987 is estimated at Rs. 4600 crores compared to Rs. 3460 crores during 1986.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. 2 Industrial Licences, 5 Letters of Intent and 13 Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (STA) Registrations have been issued to Kerala for setting up electronics industry in 1987. The details are given in the statement below.

Oral Answers

Statement

List of Industrial licences for the Year—1887

•					
**	7	3	4	5	9
-	Kerala State Electronics Develop- ment Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum.	Mass Comm SYs Inclusive of Studio/Broadcasting Equipments and accessories/spares.	Rs. 50 Million	CIL-239/87	25/6/87
તં	Transmatic Systems Ltd. Trivandrum.	Microprocessor Bases Terminal Converters. In-Circuit Emulators Daisy Wheel Printers Modems	Rs. 50 Million	CIL-181/87	6/5/87
-	2	List by terrers by intent for the reur—1701	4	8	9
	BPL Sanyo Technologies Ltd., Palghat.	B/W Television Receivers	50,000	LI-652/87	18/11/87
5	BPL Systems & Projects Ltd., Palghat.	EL Four Wire Group Selector PAX	500	LI-782/87	31/12/87
ы.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn, Ltd., Trivandrum.	Subscriber Carrier	1,000 Sws	LI-386/87	13/7/87
4	-op-	Modems	2,500	LI-596/87	19/10/87
s.	Microwave Product (India) Ltd.,	Microwave Ovens	10,000	LI-58/87	30/12/87

Capacity in Nos. unless specified.

Oral Answers

List of Registrations for the Year-1987

1. Aluminium Industries Ltd., Trivandrum. 2. Astral Watches Ltd., Kasaragod (Kerala). 3. BPL Sanyo Technologies Ltd., Ado- 6. BPL Systems & Projects Ltd., Palghat. 7. Century Cylinders & Appliances Pyt. Ltd., Calicut. 8. Guardian Controls Ltd., Trichur. Different State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum. 10. Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum. 11. Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur. 12. OPN India Ind. Corbin. Pp. Pp. Pp. Pp. Pp. Pp. 12. OPN India Ind.	m	4	so i	9
Astral Watches Ltd., Kasaragod (Kerala). BPL Sanyo Technologies Ltd., Palghat. -dodododododo- Guardian Colicut. Guardian Controls Ltd., Trichur. Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Trichur. Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Trichur. Trichur. Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur.	Computer Software	Rs. 12.00 Million	R-1157/87	31/8/87
BPL Sanyo Technologies Ltd., Palghatdodododododododo	Transducers	500,000	R-549/87	29/4/87
-dodododo- Palghat. Century Cylinders & Appliances Pvt. Ltd, Calicut. Guardian Controls Ltd., Cochin Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Trichur. Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum. Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur.	Audio Deck Mechanisms	1.03 Millon Nos.	R-1019/87	22/7/87
BPL Systems & Projects Ltd., Palghat. Century Cylinders & Appliances Pvt. Ltd., Calicut. Guardian Controls Ltd., Cochin Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Trichur. Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum. Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur.	Micromotors	10.00 Million Nos.	R-31/87	15/1/87
BPL Systems & Projects Ltd., Palghat. Century Cylinders & Appliances Pvt. Ltd., Calicut. Guardian Controls Ltd., Cochin Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Trichur. Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum. Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur. OPN 12dia 12d. Cochin	Loudspeakers Radio & TV Coils/Choke &	2.00 Million Nos.	R-767/87	20/5/87
BPL Systems & Projects Ltd., Palghat. Century Cylinders & Appliances Pvt. Ltd., Calicut. Guardian Controls Ltd., Cochin Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Trichur. Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum. Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur.	IF Transisters	10.00 Million Nos.		
Century Cylinders & Appliances Pvt. Ltd, Calicut. Guardian Controls Ltd., Cochin Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Trichur. Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum. Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur.	Transducers	5.00 Million Nos.	R-1616/87	7/12/87
Guardian Controls Ltd., Cochin Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Trichur. Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum. Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur.	Ploppy Diskettes	2.00 Million Nos.	R-1577/87	30/11/87
Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Trichur. Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum. Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur.	Relays Key Board Push Button Switches & Key Pad.	2.00 Million Nos.	R-1800/87	31/12/87
Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum. Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur.	Silicon Power Rectifiers/ Diodes (< 30, Amp.) Silicon Power Rectifiers/ Diodes (> 30, Amp.)	500.000 180,000	R-456/87	23/3/87
Microwave Product (India) Ltd., Trichur. OPN India I id Cochin	Frinted Circuit Boards, Prof Grade	16,000 Sq. mt.	R-1744/87	23/12/87
OPN India I td Cochin	Printed Circuit Boards	23,500 Sq. mt.	R-637/87	22/4/87
-do-	PCB Connectors Rack & Panel Connectors.	1.00 Million Nos.	R-1251/87 R-1394/87	16/9/87 23/10/87

Capacity in Nos. unless specified.

- SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: I want to know from the Hon. Minister the target of production of electronics by the end of the Seventh Plan and the steps being taken to achieve that?
- SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: The target is to produce electronics equipment and goods worth Rs, 10,800 crores. The Government have been taking various steps for imbibing technology and setting up industries and also for training manpower for achieving this target.
- SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: I also want to know whether the Government will give priority in setting up electronics industries in the backward regions of Kerala in the Central sector?
- SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: The Government has been devoting its attention to Kerala and especially to the backward regions of Kerala. As a matter of fact, Kerala occupies the ninth position in terms of value of electronics production in India. This is a considerable achievement. Last year, the value of electronics production in Kerala was Rs. 120 crores.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Addition of 200 MIG-21 aircrafts to PAK Airforce

- *21. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :
- (a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is acquiring 200 MIG-21 aircrafts from China on the pretext of replacing tits old aircrafts:
- (b) if so, what will be its effect on India's air power; and
- (c) the steps proposed to have aircrafts of matching strength for Indian Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Government is aware

- that Pakistan is proposing to acquire F-71 aircraft from China. Pakistan also has plans to manufacture modified F-7 aircraft as part of a joint venture with USA and China.
- (b) and (c). Government maintains a constant watch on the acquisition of military equipment by neighbouring countries that have a bearing on our security. Pakistan's proposed acquisition of new fighter aircraft has been taken into account in planning our defence measures.

Reports about celebration of Republic Day within the Golden Temple complex

***** 27. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: SHRI H. B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government are aware of the reports that the militants inside the Golden Temple complex celebrated the Republic Day by hoisting Khalistani Flags at different places and issued a map of socalled Khalistan:
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of Puniab have informed that such flags were hoisted around Akal Takht on the Republic Day. An objectionable map has been recovered. The matter is being examined for taking action under the law.

Promotion of weaker sections and women officers to senior positions in IAS/IPS

- *31. CHAUDHARY RAM PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether any special consideration is shown to women officers and those belonging to weaker sections in the matter of promotions to senior positions in the IAS and IPS; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

Written Answers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). At the time of direct recruitment into both these Services necessary reservation for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is made and adequate number of officers belonging to these categories are recruited. Besides, a significant number of women is also inducted at the stage of direct recruitment through the Civil Services Examination. Further promotions in the Services are made on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority as provided under the Rules. A number of women and members belonging to SC/ST are promoted every year, in the different cadres, according to the Rules. There is no provision for reservation at any level of promotion in the IAS and IPS after the initial recruitment.

Development of backward areas

- *32. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have a proposal for rapid development of backward areas with the help of private sector; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF **PROGRAMME** IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The Government of India have been providing several incentives to enable entrepreneurs to contribute to the development of industrially backward areas. These incentives include Central investment subsidy, concessional finance extended by term-lending institutions, preferential treatment in the matter of industrial licensing, transport subsidy, income-tax incentives, etc.

Construction of religious shripes on public land

*33. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States which have enacted laws for regulating the construction of religious shrines or places of worship on public land, as advised by the Union Government in 1982:
- (b) whether any model legislation has been drafted in this regard; and
- (c) the follow up action taken with the States which have not so far enacted any law pursuant to Union Government's advice?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Government of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have enacted legislation.

- (b) Rajasthan Religious Buildings and places Act, 1954 was treated as Model legislation.
- (c) The State Governments have been advised to initiate action to enact the law on the lines of the Rajasthan Religious Buildings and Places Act. 1954.

Strike by lawyers

*34. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the lawyers in different parts of the country went on strike on 9, February, 1988 resulting in disruption of work in courts:
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUS-TICE (SHRI BINDESHWARY DUBEY): (a) The lawyers of the Delhi High Court and the Courts subordinate to it went on strike on 9 February 1988.

(b) The lawyers demanded that the Deputy Commissioner of Police (North), Delhi, be suspended on account of the alleged lathi charge on lawyers on 21.1.1988. that a judicial inquiry be made into the

incident and that the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police be shifted from Tis Hazari Court premises.

- (c) The Delhi Administration has decided to appoint a Committee consisting of two Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Delhi. The following matters will be referred to the Committee for making enquiry and recording findings thereon:
 - (i) The incident of 15th January, 1988 in St. Stephan's College, University of Delhi regarding apprehension of a lawyer by the police;
 - (ii) The incident and reported lathicharge on 21st January, 1988 outside the office of DCP, North, Delhi:
 - (iii) Circumstances leading to presence of a mob in Tis Hazari premises on 17th February, 1988 and the resultant violence:
 - (iv) Any other incidental development connected with the above.

The Committee will be requested to ascertain the facts leading to the aforesaid incidents and identify those responsible for the incidents so that stringent action against all those responsible could be taken. The Committee will also be requested that if it deems appropriate it may submit an interim report within seven days of its first sitting suggesting action, if any, against concerned police officials or any other involved persons pending submission of the final report within a period of three months.

Violation of secrecy pact by West Germany on HDW submarine supply

*35. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: SHRI SAIFUDDIN

CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any violation of the secrecy pact between West Germany and India on HDW submarine plans;

- (b) whether West Germany has sold the blueprints of the HDW submarines to South Africa:
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government have lodged any protest with West Germany on the violation of the pact?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). Government are making enquiries in the matter. HDW have reported that the papers transferred by them to South Africa did not include any classified or confidential information relating to the Indian submarines. The FRG Government have endorsed this position.

Incidence of Eve-Teasing and Molestation in Delhi

*36. SHRI MANIK REDDY : SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether there has been considerable increase in the incidence of eve-teasing and molestation in the capital during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the number of such incidents reported in the capital during the same period;
- (c) whether some girls were molestated while travelling in a DTC bus during January, 1988; and
- (d) the action Government propose to take to avoid recurrence of such incidents in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S, BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The number of cases of eve-teasing and molestation, reported during 1986, 1987 and January 1988 are mentioned below:—

1986 1987 1988 Upto January

Eve-teasing 2021 1777 100 Molestation of women 112 95 6

The figures indicate that there has been no increase in such incidents.

One case of eve-teasing in a DTC University Special bus was reported on the 14th January 1988.

To chack the menace of eve-teasing, steps like posting police personal in uniform as well as in plain clothes on main bus stops, around girls schools/colleges and in running buses have been taken. The Police control room vans also check the buses to curb this menace. Special drives are also frequently carried out.

[Translation]

37

CBI Raids on premises of Government Officials

- *37. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of raids conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) on the premises of Government officials during the last four months and the number of persons against whom cases have been registered;
- (b) the movable/immovable assets discovered during the raids;
- (c) whether the enquiry into the cases registered against the persons has since been completed; and
- (d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During the last four months i.e. 1.10.87 to 31.1.88, 107 searches were conducted by the various Branches of the CBI on the residential/office premises of 53 officials of Govt.

(b) During the course of searches, the following movable/immovable assets have been discovered:—

MOVABLE ASSETS: Rs. 47.85 lakhs. IMMOVABLE ASSETS: Rs. 47.72 lakhs.

- (c) Out of 42 cases, investigation in 4 cases has been finalised. Remaining 38 cases are still under investigation.
- (d) The investigation in the remaining 38 cases is likely to be finalised during the course of the year (1988).

Deciaration of Tripura as 'Disturbed Area'

*38. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the entire Tripura State has been declared as disturbed area due to stepped up insurgent activities of Tripura National Volunteers:
- (b) if so, the number and details of non-tribals killed by TNV insurgents during the last three months; and
- (c) the amount of financial assistance and other facilities provided to the victims of this violence?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) During the last three months (from 15.11.1987 to 15.2.1988) 118 non-tribals have been killed by TNV. Details of the persons killed are given in the statement.
- (c) As per scale laid down by the State Government lump-sum amount of Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand) is given to the families of police personnel of all ranks and Home Guards including Border Wing Home Guards who are killed in violence by TNV. In case of death of other State Government employees and members of public as a result of an encounter with or violence by extremists, a lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,000/- (Rupees five thousand) is given to the next kin of the deceased as ex-gratia.

Special rules have been framed by the State Government to grant extraordinary family pension to the State Government employees who die while in service as a result of encounter with or violence by

extremists. Under the provisions of the said rules, children of the deceased Government employees are entitled to children allowance and education allowance in addition to Family Pension. Besides in case of death

of Government employees (including Tripura Police) and members of public in violence by extremists, one member of the family of the deceased is also given employment in Government service.

Statement

Detaits of non-tribals killed by TNV from 15.11.87 to 15.2.88

S.No	Date	Place of incident	Persons killed
1.	18.12.87	Taidudhana (under PS Taidu S. Tripura)	6
2.	23.12.87	Between Raiyabari and Noabari PS Killa (S. Tripura)	1
3.	23.12.17	Tulsiram Villages PS Killa (S. Tripura)	1
4.	25.12.87	Shibupara under PS Manu (North Tripura)	6
5.	1.1.88	Baityamanipara PS Ompi (S. Tripura)	3
6.	3.1.88	Chalitamnubankul PS Sabroom (S. Tripura)	9
7.	24.1.88	Dubicherra near West Dulucherra PS Kamalpur (Nortth Tirpura)	7
8.	25.1.88	Kalcherdra PS Belonia (South Tripura)	5
9.	27.1.88	North Mcchuria village PS Kamalpur (North Tripura)	1
10.	29.1.88	North Mechuria village PS Kamalpur (North Tripura)	7
11.	29.1.88	Chowk Basta village PS Jirania (West Tripura)	9
12.	29.1.88	East Gokulpar village PS R.K. Pur (South Tripura)	12
13.	29.1.88	Depaicherra village PS Nutan Bazar (South Tripura)	2
14.	30.1.88	Pattichera village PS Kanchanpur (North Tripura)	11
15.	30.1.88	Gabardi in Ghoshpara PS Takarjala (West Tripura)	11
16.	31.1.88	Brahmacherra P.5 R.K. Pur (South Tripura)	7
17.	31-1.88	Santir Tilla PS Belonia (South Tripura)	10
18.	31.1.88	Kutnabari village PS Sidhai (West Tripura)	1
19.	1.2.88	Nutan Bazar, (South Tripura)	2
20.	3.2.88	Maikhor village PS Jirania (West Tripura)	2
21.	5.2.88	Village Satnala PS Kanchanpur (North Tripura)	5

[English]

Talks with President of Sri Lanka

*39. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the President of Sri Lanka visited India recently along with a high level delegation;
- (b) if so, the outcome of the talks held between the visiting President and his delegation and the Indian dignitaries; and
- (c) whether the talks also pertained to the implementation of Indo-Sri Lanka Accord and the Friendship Treaty proposed by Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. President Jayewardene visited India from January 25-30, 1988 ås the Chief Guest for our Republic Day celebrations. During his stay in India President Jayewardene had two rounds of talks with the Prime Minister. There was also one round of talks between the delegations of the two countries led by President Jayewardene and the Prime Minister.

- (b) The outcome of the talks was a firm reiteration by both Governments of their determination to implement the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement of July 1987 on which rests the just and lasting resolution of the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka.
- (c) The talks focussed on the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of July 1967. The Government of Sri Lanka had handed over on January 19, 1988 the draft of a proposed treaty of friendship. During President Jayewardene's visit to India the Sri Lankan side referred to this draft and proposed that it could be discussed later after the Indian side had time to examine it.

Timings of General and bye-elections

- *40, DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have received a proposal from the Election Commission to lay down comprehensive guidelines in the election law itself for the timings of General Elections and bye-elections indicating the time Span within which such election should be held and the extent of weightage to be given to State Governments while finalising a poll programme; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARY DUBEY): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. As part of the proposals for the electoral reforms, the Election Commission had suggested, some time ago, that suitable guidelines may be laid down in the statute itself to regulate the manner in which the Commission may decide such matters. On this and other proposals on electoral reforms, a final decision to be taken only after consultation with political parties.

Manufacture of Advance Light Helicopters

- 231. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the progress made in the manufacture of Advanced Light Helicopters;
- (b) when is the production of this helicopter likely to commence; and
- (c) whether Westland is associated in any way with the production of the Advanced Light Helicopters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) After the completion of milestones of Preliminary Design, Configuration Freeze, Critical Components Design

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& Definition of Long Lead Items, the Detail Design of the basic Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) as well as of its various systems is in progress.

- (b) The production of ALH is likely to commence in the early 1990s.
- (c) M/s Fire Proof Tank Ltd., who are stated to be a member of the Westland Group of Companies, are to supply an item for the photo type of ALH.

M/s Westland, U.K., have also submitted a proposal for the design and development of an item for use in the ALH. This will be evaluated alongwith quotations received from other sources.

Reversion of officers on deputation to parent organisations

- 322. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of officers of the rank of Directors, Joint Secretaries and Additional Secretaries working in his Ministry under the senior staffing pattern who have completed four years and above outside their parent organisations but have not yet been reverted back; and
- (b) the steps taken to revert them back to their parent organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and Officers appointed at the level of Director/ JS at the centre under the senior staffing pattern are allowed a tenure of five years. In case a JS is promoted as Additional Secretary, his tenure is so extended as to give him a minimum three years as Additional Secretary. In case an officer at the level of additional Secretary has two years left to retire, on completion of tenure he will not be reverted to the cadre. Short extension of tenure, not exceeding six months, is permitted on the expiry of normal tenure, on grounds of education of children.

In terms of this policy, there is no officer of the rank of Director, Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary working in the Ministries/Departments under the charge of Prime Minister, who is on extended tenure, except one officer at the level of Joint Secretary in the Department of Ocean Development. In this case, the tenure of the officer has been extended as he had less than two years to retire on the expiry of his normal tenure.

Modification in the guidelines for Integrated Tribal Development Projects

- 233. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of WEL-FARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is any plan to modify guidelines for Integrated Tribal Development Projects to cover a wider population;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). In order to cover a wider tribal population under Tribal Sub-Plan, the States were advised to delineate under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets of tribal concentration with more than 10.000 population of which not less than 50% are Scheduled Tribes. The norms were further relaxed during the Seventh Five Year Plan to include clusters covering villages with 5.000 population and having more than 50% Scheduled Tribes in them. Further from 1986-87 all the tribal population outside the specified units like ITDPs. MADA and clusters have been covered under the Tribal sub-Plan approach.

(c) Does not arise.

Projects pending Clearance

- 234. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of the projects which are pending with the Planning Commission for clearance; State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to clear those projects in view of the cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Plans for Andaman and Nibobar Islands

235. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the special plans for quick development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and
- (b) the amount spent on these plans so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). In order to ensure as environmentally sound, integrated development of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, keeping in view the natural resources, local skills and aspirations of the people, an Island Development Authority and its Steering Committee have been looking at various developmental schemes and plans of the Andman & Nicobar Islands. Some of the important areas include: Transport, Communications, Human Resource Development, Housing, Tourism, Development of Fisheries, Energy requirements, Environment and Ecology, Industrial Development etc. The protection of the environment and ecology have been fully kept in view while preparing the implementation strategy for various developmental plan schemes.

The approved outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 285 crores. The expenditure in the first three years of the plan is of the order of Rs. 113.70 crores. The approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 71 crores.

Illegal Arms Factories

236. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of illegal arms manufacturing factories, arms, ammunition and explosives recovered during the raids in various parts of the country during the year 1987: and
- (b) the number of persons arrested and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from State Governments/U.T. Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enquiry into Khari Baoli Delhi Fire incident

- 237. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the enquiry ordered into the devastating fire in the Gandhi Gali and Tilak Bazar areas of Khari Baoli, Delhi on 23 June, 1987 has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken thereon;
- (c) whether any compensation have been paid to the fire victims; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-OF TRY HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action on the remedial measures suggested is being taken by Delhi administration.

Written Answers

(c) and (d). A decision has been taken to pay Rs. 10,000/- to the next of kin of 4 persons who died in the fire incident.

National Policy on displaced tribals

- 238. SHR1 MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is any proposal for a national policy on rehabilitation of persons, particularly tribals displaced because of industrial projects;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) A draft National Policy on Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribals has been prepared by the Ministry of Welfare, details of which are currently under discussion at various levels.
 - (c) Does not arise.

Effects of drought on the country's economy

- 239. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) the effect of severe drought conditions in the country on economy and the five year plan, particularly on agriculture and industries; and
- (b) the measures taken to meet the situation arising out of the severe drought in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The unprecedented drought conditions prevailing

in several parts of the country this year have had adverse affect on Kharif crop, and particularly the agro-related industries. It has also effected the resources of the Centre and the States, as a result of which the State Plans, in certain cases, may have to be curtailed.

(b) Timely assistance was provided to the States to combat drought situation. Based on the recommendations of the Central Teams and the High-Level Committee on Relief, advance financial assistance was provided to the States to organise relief to distressed people. Requisite quantities of foodgrains and assistance for ensuring drinking water facilities to the affected population including cattle population were also provided Asistance to the old and the infirm and the destitute and for covering nutritional deficiencies and checking spread of diseases was also provided. Other measures included provision of seed and input subsidy to agriculturalists, speeding up selected irrigation works and growing and making available of fodder for the drought-affected cattle. Assistance was also provided for feeding the cattle.

Pending cases of freedom fighters

240. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pension cases of freedom fighters belonging to the States of Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi accepted by Government during the past three years;
- (b) the number of freedom fighters from each State/Union Territories, district-wise, who have been sanctioned freedom fighters pensions during this period separately for each year; and
- (c) the total number of cases still pending for disposal in each one of these States/Union Territories as on date and the likely date by which any decision would be taken on them?

these States/UTs were disposed of. The information regarding the number of cases sanctioned during the last three years and pending cases is given below:

		Cases Sanctioned in	n	Pending as on 31.12.87
	y			
Himachal Pradesh				
1985	1986	1987	Total	
32	51	21	104	4
Jammu & Kashmir				
1985	1926	1987		
220	63	30	313	2
Punjab				
1985	1986	1987		
337	402	182	921	147
Haryana				
1985	1986	1987		
35	92	45	172	104
Delhi				
1985	1986	1987		
48	56	68	172	34
Chandigarh				
1985	1986	1987		
	-	4	4	

The above information is not maintained district-wise. All the cases shown as pending relate to the Arya Samaj movement in the erstwhile State of Hyderabad for which the last date for submitting applications was 30.6.1985. For expeditious disposal of these cases a Non-Officials Screening Committee has been set up to screen cases relating to the Arya Samaj Movement The decision in respect of these pending cases will be taken on receipt of the report of the Committee in each case.

Countries visited by the Prime Minister

241. DR. SUDHIR ROY: SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the countries visited by the Prime Minister since August, 1987 to 31st January, 1988:
- (b) the outcome of the discussions held by him with the leaders of the countries visited:
- (c) the number of persons who had accompanied the Prime Minister, his staff and pressmen, separately; and
- (d) the expenditure involved on the visit and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHR1 K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Japan, Canada, USA, Netherlands, Nepal, Burma, Pakistan and Sweden.

(b) Japan: Transit, Prime Minister had a meeting with the Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone. Both bilateral and international matters of mutual interest were discussed. Mr. Nakasone announced a special credit of US \$ 200 million for drought relief to India. He appreciated the policies which have made progress in Industrial and other fields possible in India. Mr. Nakasone praised the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement as an act of statemanship.

Written Answers

Canada: Prime Minister went to Canada to attend Commonwealth Heads of Government Meet and for bilateral talks with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Brian Mulroney. Prime Minister held series of bilateral discussions with other participating leaders in Commonwealth Heads of Government Meet from Africa, Latin America etc.

USA: Prime Minister delivered the Jodidi Memorial Lecture at Harward University and held bilateral talks with President Reagan as part of a brief working visit. In New York, he participated in the debate in the UN General Assembly on the question of Environment. Prime Minister used the occasion to meet the UN Secretary General and the Prime Minister of Norway Mrs. Brundtland, who was the Chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development.

Netherlands: Transit. To discuss matters of bilateral and international interest with Dutch Prime Minister, Mr. Ruud Lubbers.

Neval: To attend the 3rd SAARC Summit Prime Minister held discussion with the Heads of State or Government of the SAARC member countries, namely, President Hussain Muhammad Ershad of Bangladesh. King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of Bhutan. President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives, King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal, Prime Minister Mohd, Khan Junejo of Pakistan and President J. R. Jayewardene of Sri Lanka. The outcome of the Summit included the signing of the Agreement establishing the SAARC Food Security Reserve and of the SAARC Regional Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the issue of the Kathm -du Declaration and the Joint Press Release on the 3rd SAARC Summit.

Burma: Prime Minister called on Chairman Ne Win and had discussions with Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. It was decided that bilateral cooperation in various fields would be expanded and the existing friendly relations between the two countries would be further consolidated. Prime Minister donated Kyats 2,50,000 (roughly Rs. 5 Lakhs) to their national monument the Shwedagaon, Pagoda and presented a cheque for Kyats 2,00,000 (roughly Rs. 4 lakhs) and some carpets to the trustees of the Mazaar of Bahadur Shah Zafar. During the visit, Prime Minister offered Rs. 100 million as grant setting up of a project in Burma with Indian assistance. In order to provide a fillip to bilateral trade, India's willingness to purchase rice on a regular basis was conveyed to the Burmese, provided Burma uses the funds generated out of the rice exports to purchase engineering and other goods from India. Prime Minister offered to send an exhibition of Buddhist art and relics including the Kapilavastu relics on a tour of Burma. Concessional travel of Buddhist pilgrims on Indian Railway was also offered. The question of control of cross border insurgency and grant of citizenship to persons of Indian origin were also discussed.

Pakistan: To pay last respects on the demise of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. No substantive discussions were held with leaders of Pakistan as this was purely a condolence visit.

Sweden: The primary focus of the visit was on the Third Summit Meeting of the Six Nation Initiative on Disarmament. During bilateral discussions with Swedish leaders, views were exchanged on international issues and bilateral matters of mutual interest.

(c)	Accompanying delegation in- cluding staff	Media perso nnei
Japan and Canada	39	34
USA & Netherland	s 40	34
Nepal	34	14
Burma	26	17
Pakistan	35	10
Sweden	39	26

(d) The expenditure on the visits is being worked out and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Meeting of National Development Council

- 243. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is any proposal to call the meeting of the National Development Council; and
- (b) if so, when and issues likely to be discussed in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No date has yet been fixed. The issues to be discussed are being finalised.

Upgrading of Electronic Test and Development Centre, Trivandrum

- 245. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is any proposal for upgrading Electronic Test and Development Centre, Trivandrum to the Regional Research Testing Centre; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVE-LOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELEC-TRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government has already taken a decision to take over from State Government and upgrade the Electronic Test and Development Centre (ETDC). Trivandrum to Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (ERTL) The State Government has expressed its agreement to the proposed arrangements and formal communication on the allotment of land is awaited. ERTL

(South) will be equipped with sophisticated state-of-the-art facility for providing services to the electronics industry of this region for improvement in quality and reliability of electronic products. In addition, Department of Electronics has plans to construct a building to house these laboratories. Government of India will invest about Rs. 6 crores for setting up this Regional Laboratory.

Computer Application Centre at Bhubaneshwar

- 246. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether a Computer Application Centre has been established at Bhubaneshwar; and
- (b) if so, when and the details of works undertaken by it in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE OCEAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) National Informatics Centre Department of Electronics has established its Eastern Regional Cell at Bhubaneshwar and a very large computer system has been installed and is operational since November. 1986. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) is providing assistance to the Central and State Government Departments/Ministry and Public Undertakings for the development of computer based information systems. It is planned to instal Micro computer system at each of the districts in Orissa and this will be connected to NIC Computer Network NIC-NET. Steps are being taken for installation of 40 terminals in the Secretariat, Heads of Department Building as per the plan indicated by the State Government. The software team from NIC has already mitiated dialogues with the State Government for development of required software. Steps are being taken for making arrangements for data entry and data preparation. 5 districts namely Koraput, Sambalpur. Puri, Cuttack and Phulbani have been identified for the installation of Micro Computers by

the NIC in the first phase of the District Computerisation.

In addition to NIC-NET, Orissa Government have also set-up Computer Application Centre in Orissa. It has undertaken a number of Training Programmes for the Government and other organisations in the use of Computers. It is also assisting the State Government in identifying the areas where computerisation will have maximum benefits. They have also initiated activities for development of software for exports and have taken a number of projects for software development and consultancy for various State Departments.

Waiving of Examination Fees for Un-employed Youths for U. P. S. C. Examinations

247. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to waive the requirement of paying examination fees by the unemployed youths for recruitment of various posts advertised by the U. P. S. C. and other recruiting agencies of Union Government; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting Up of a Radiation and Isotope Technology Board

248. SHRI K RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

- (a) the reasons for the delay in the setting up of a Radiation and Isotope Technology Board as a semi-commercial enterprise to make radio-isotopes;
- (b) the number of Centers of Excellence in Mathematics under the Department of Atomic Energy and the places where they have been set up; and

(c) the steps being taken to attract qualified personnel for heading such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPRENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) is expected to be set up shortly. No delay is anticipated in this regard.

(b) and (c). The major centres of excellence in mathematics under the Department of Atomic Energy are the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Rombay, the Inititute of Mathematical Sciences at Madras and the Mehto Research Institute of Mathematics in Allahabad. These institutions are presently staffed by eminent scientists/mathematicians.

I.T. D. Ps in Kerala

- 249. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of Integrated Tribal Development Projects under implementation in Kerala;
- (b) the year since when these projects are under implementation in the State; and
- (c) the number of tribal families benefited by these projects in the last three years in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan there were five Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Kerala. Based on a proposal received from the State Government for rationalisation of I. T. D. Ps. Government of India have approved constitution of Seven I. T. D. Ps. in State in the place of the five existing Projects.

(c) The number of tribal families economically assisted to cross the poverty line in

the State during the last three years are;

Year	Numl	ber of families	
1985-86	3,4	33	
1986-87	6,711		
1987-88	3,7	58	
(till January	1988)	(Provisional)	

Supply of uniforms to BEL employees

- 250. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYFR; Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;
- (a) the total number of employees of all categories working in Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore;
- (b) whether uniforms are supplied to all categories of employee;
- (c) the number of sets of uniforms supplied to each employees;
- (d) the annual amount incurred for providing uniforms to all employees;
- (e) whether Government considered the effect on economy by giving uniforms only to those employees who actually work inside the factory and not in offices i. e., in clerical and managerial cadres; and

(f) if so details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The total number of employees of all categories working in the constituent units and offices of Bharat Electronics Ltd. as on 31st December, '8 7 was 18,994.

- (b) Uniforms are being supplied to all categories of employees, except those working in the northern units for the reasons explained in reply to part (c),
- (c) Three sets of uniforms for the year 86-87 were issued to all employees except those working in the Northern units. One set of uniform is proposed to be supplied in each subsequent year. Uniforms could not be supplied for the year 86-87 in the Northern

units as necessary amendments to the standing orders making it compulsory to wear the uniforms could not be made with the consent of the unions.

- (d) An expenditure of Rs. 98 lakhs was incurred for the year 86-87. For subsequent years the expenditue is likely to be about Rs. 65 lakhs per annum. This does not include expenditure for Northern Units where uniforms have not been issued as yet. The expenditure in northern units will be approximately Rs. 35 lakhs in the first year and Rs. 10 lakhs in each subsequent year.
- (e) and (f). The decision to provide uniforms to all employees of Defence Public Sector Undertakings was taken in the conference of Chief Executives held in November, '85. Both the unions and the management of Bharat Electronics Ltd. feel that withholding uniforms from clerical and managerial categories would defeat the very purpose of issuing uniforms as these cadres also work inside the factory.

Number of murders in South Delhi

- 251. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minitesr of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;
- (a) whether the number of cases of murder has increased during the last three months in South Delhi;
- (b) if so, the number of murder cases reported and how many of such cases have been solved so far; and
- (c) the steps taken by Delhi Police to check such incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P, CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) During the last three months Viz. from November, 1967 to January, 1988, 19 cases of murder were reported in South Delhi. 14 of these cases have since been worked out.

(c) Steps like increasing the police strength, opening of new police stations. intensifying foot and mobile patrolling, verification of antecedents of domestic servants and keeping a watch over bad characters have been taken.

President's Assent to Kerala Anti-Corruption Bill

- 252 PROF. K. V.THOMAS; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :
- (a) whether Kerala Government has sent Anti-Corruption Bill for President's assent; and
- (b) if so, when the Bill is likely to receive assent of the President?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) The Kerla Public Man's Corruption (investigations Enquries Bill, 1967 has and been received for assent of the President.

(b) It is not possible to indicate any definite time by which the Bill is likely to receive President's assent.

Funds to Punjab for SC/ST

- 253. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) the funds allocated to Puniab Government for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes during the 'years' 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and
- (b) the amount spent by Puniab Government, year-wise and head-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELEARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Punjab has no Scheduled Tribe population. The funds allocated and expenditure incurred on Welfare of Scheduled Castes in Punjab during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows:

		198	1984-85		1985-86		87
	Head	Alloca-	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture.	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture
1.	Special Component Plan for SCs.	2333	2333	2187	1824	2476	2859
2.	Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan.	549.08	547.6 9	588.48	523.15	509.05	490.10
3.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Welfare.	50.43	50.43	38.88	38.88	61.80	61.80

FEBRUARY 24, 1988

Post Office looted in Delhi

- 254. SHRI SM. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether a post office located in Delhi near the Constitution House was looted on 30 December, 1987;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the police has investigated into the incident; and
 - (d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). On the night of 29th/30th December, 1987, a burglary took place in the post office located in the Constitution House. A sum of Rs. 370.72 paise was reported stolen. The intruder appears to have entered the post office building by breaking open the rear door.

A case u/s 467/380 IPC has been registered and investigation taken up. There is vet no clue of the culprit.

New Jail in Delhi

255. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: SHRIMATI MANORMA

SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to construct a new jail in Delhi adjoining Tihar
- (b) whether the construction work has since been started;
- (c) if so, when it is likely to be completed;
- (d) the facilities to be provided to the prisoners in the newly constructed jail; and
- (e) the arrangements proposed to be made in the new jail to keep different types of criminals separately so that ordinary criminals do not come in contact with dreaded criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) 33 months after the grant of administrative approval and expenditure sanction by the competent authority.
- (d) and (e). This would be done in accordance with the provisions of the Prisons Act of 1894.

[English]

Reorganisation of Administrative set up of Delhi

256. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: SHRI SAIFUDDIN

CHOWDHARY:

SHRI V S. KRISHNA IYER: DR. G.S. RAJHANS: SHRI HANNAN MOLLA!!: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have appointed a high-powered Committee to go into the question of reorganising the administrative set up of the Union Territory of Delhi;
- (b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and
- (c) the details of terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A High Powered Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria and consisting of S/ Shri Ramesh Chandra and S. Balakrishnan as Members and R. Venkatanarayanan as member Secretary.

- (c) The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:
 - (i) To study the drawbacks if any in the efficient functioning of the existing administrative and municipal authorities in Delhi, more specifically the Metropolitan Council, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Cantonment Board, the Delhi Development Authority, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, the Delhi Transport Corporation, and the Delhi Milk Supply;

- (ii) To examine the nature and extent of the overlapping of functions, if any, and the difficulties experienced by the common man in his day to day dealings with such authorities:
- (iii) To make recommandations keeping in view (i) and (ii) above regarding rationalisation or reorganisation or streamlining of the administrative and municipal set up with a view to (a) ensuring efficiency and in the functioning effectiveness of various authorities by such modifications in structures as may be necessary so as to have a cohesive and coordinated set up with properly defined spheres of authority for each of them (b) avoiding overlapping of functions between various authorities by bringing about adequate decentralisation of powers and clear-cut demarcation of functions and responsibility and (c) securing all round improvement in providing services to the public and for quicker redressal of public grievances;
- (iv) To make recommendations for amendments to existing laws or enactment of a new law wherever necessary;
- (v) To make such other suggestions or recommendations as the Committee may consider necessary to secure the objective.

[Translation]

Operation of Nuclear Submarine

- 257. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister **DEFENCE** be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Indian Navy has been strengthened further after the acquisition of the nuclear Submarine 'Chakra';
- (b) whether this submarine would be operated by nuclear power and whether the nuclear weapons would also be used in it; and
- (c) whether there is any apprehension of any environmental damage due

radiation in surrounding areas by the submarine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The submarine will be operated by nuclear power. It does not have any nuclear weapons.
- (c) Environmental and radiation protection measures have been ensured. Specified standards for the protection of personnel and safety measures and contingency plans reviewed regularly.

[English]

FEBRUARY 24, 1988

CBI raid on NDMC Administrator's Office

- 258. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have raided the office of NDMC Administrator in the first week of January 1988:
- (b) if so, the reasons for this raid and whether any files and other documents were also seized; and
 - (c) the findings of the CBI raid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS MINISIER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The search was conducted to look into the allegations relating to the irregular issue of permission for the construction of a building at No. 15, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi. During the course of search, the relevant files/documents were seized.
- (c) Findings of the CBI would be arrived at only on conclusion of the investigations.

Supply of Arms from U.S. to India

- 259. SHRI H.B. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether US is willing to sell certain types of missiles, radar-related equipments and software systems for the Indian Armed Forces following the recent decision of the two countries to expand their defence cooperation;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether US is agreeable to supply some highly sophisticated defence items including sea bed sensors used to detect mines, laser-guided bomb kits and air combat simulators;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). 1t is proposed to expand defence cooperation along the lines which have already been established in working together with the United States of America on certain defence related technologies like the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Project. It is also proposed to explore and identify other areas of defence cooperation. It will not be in the niational interest to divulge further informaton on the details of arms procurement in the process of modernisation.

Reservation for Physically Handicapped/ Blind persons

- 260. SHRI D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government are aware that the reservations orders/rules for the physically handicapped/blind persons are not being followed in many departments, both Government and public sector undertakings; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government prepose to take to safeguard the interests of the handicapped/blind persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). There have been short falls in filling up the reservation for

certain categories of handicapped persons in some Departments and Undertakings. The position is reviewed regularly and corrective measures taken. Recently, a special recruitment drive was carried out by this Ministry in collaboration with the Department of Personnel and Training and the Staff Selection Commission for employing blind and deaf persons in offices in and around Delhi. Similar exercise is under way in respect of offices in other parts of the country.

[Translation]

Kidnapping incidents

- 261. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOMF AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of incidents of child kidnapping reported during the year 1987-88; and
- (b) the measures taken by Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PEESONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The incidents of child kidnapping are not separately compiled by the Central agencies.

(b) The investigation and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. No special instructions in this regard have been issued by Government of India.

[English]

'Sicilian Defence' line by Pakistan

262. DR B1. SHAILESH:
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:
SHRI Y.S MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is engaged in building a type of 'Sicilian Defence' line opposite Amritsar district of Punjab;

- (b) whether this new venture enhancing the field surveillance and long range fire power capability of Pakistani troops has posed a grave security threat to India; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Government have seen a press report on the subject recently.

A ditch-cum-bund system of obstacles, as part of the defence strategy, is not new and Pakistan has been following this defence concept in some areas across the International border.

Developments in this regard are being closely monitored with a view to take appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

Arrests under IPC

263. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASW AN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons arrested and cases registered under sections 107/151 of IPC during the last one year in Delbi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The requisite figure for the year 1987 are indicated below:

Number of cases
registered
9674

Number of persons
arrested
16996

Defalcation by employees of Indian High Commission in Singapore

264. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IVER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some employees of the Indian High Commission in Singapore defalcated several lakes of dollars during June, 1981 and March, 1985; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to recover the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Defalcation of Government funds amounting to Singapore Dollars 1, 42, 231.91 (equivalent to Rs. 6,05,390.55) had taken place in the High Commission of India, Singapore, during the period June, 1981 to May, 1985 when a locally recruited employee of Singapore nationality, Smt. P. Kannan was working as Cashier in the Mission, Smt. Kannan absconded on 29 5.85. Her services were terminated on the same date. Efforts to trace her were made by the authorities concerned, but these were not successful. Efforts to trace her in India have also not succeeded. Consequently it has not been possible to initiate steps to recover the defalcated amount. The investigating authorities have advised that it is not possible to pursue the case in the absence of the main accused.

Fake degrees and certificates

- 265. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether fake degrees and certificates of various Universities and Boards are available in West Delhi;
- (b) whether one of the persons indulging in sale of fake degrees and certificates was arrested in 1974 and again 1979;
- (c) if so, the reasons for not prosecuting them;
- (d) whether the same persons were arrested on 3° December, 1987 for issuing fake degrees/certificates; and
- (e) if so, the details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) It is not correct to say that fake degrees/certificates are avilable in West Police District.

- (b) One of the persons recently arrested in this connection viz. Shri Ganga Saran was earlier arrested in two similar cases of 1974 and one case of 1976. He was not involved in any such case in 1979.
- (c) The prosecution was launched in all the three cases. He has been acquitted in the case of 1976. In one case of 1974 he is facing trial and in the other case he has been declared a proclaimed offender.
- (d) One of the five persons arrested in a similar case registered on 12th December, 1987 is Shri Ganga Saran, who was arrested in the earlier cases of 1974 and 1976.
- (e) A case u/s 465/468/473/120B IPC-PS Rajouri Garden has been registered and five persons have been arrested.

Completion of Atomic projects

- 266. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:
- (a) whether construction schedule of the Narora Atomic Power and the Manuguru Heavy Water Projects has been delayed;
- (b) if so, the main reasons for their delay:
- (c) to what extent the projects cost has shot up; and
- (d) the steps being taken to expedite their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY.

ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major reasons for the slippage in commissioning of the Narora Project are the delays in the supply of critical equipment such as steam generators and land acquisition for the exclusion zone.

The major problem facing the Manuguru project is the cessation of work by M/s. ACC Baboock Ltd, (ABL) on CPP boilers. M/s. ABL have filed a winding up petition before the Bombay High Court and their supply/erection work is at a standstill since October 1986.

(c) The present anticipated cost of the Nurora Atomic Power Project is Rs. 533 crores against sanctioned cost of Rs. 400 crores.

The present anticipated cost of Heavy Water Plant at Manuguru is Rs. 657 crores against a sanctioned cost of Rs. 422 crores.

(d) With regard to Narora Atomic Power Project, the early supply of the remaining steam generators have been taken up with the manufacturer, who has since assured early deliveries. Process of land acquisition is also being expedited through State authorities. In so far as Heavy Water Plant at Manuguru is concerned, efforts are being made to complete the work either through M/s. ABL or by other suitable options.

Stagnation in Stenographer Grade-III Service

- 267. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government are aware that in many Government Departments the Stenographer Grade-III employees are stagnating for 18 to 22 years for their first promotion; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken to remove stagnation in Stenographer Grade-III service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC AND PENSIONS AND GRIEVANCES MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. Stenographers Grade D working in Government Departments are getting promoted to Grade C after 12 years of service and Stenographers Grade C are getting promoted to Grade B after 20-22 years service. The promotion from lower grade to higher grade is dependent upon the number of posts available in higher grade, which are sanctioned on functional consideration.

Training of civilian officers at Harvard

- 268. SHRI MOHD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government propose to send some regular batches of civilian officers for training to Harvard, if so, the details thereof:
- (b) whether such training facilities are available within the country:
- (c) if so, the considerations which weighed with Government to send the civilian officers to Harvard in preference to imparting training to them in the country: and
- (d) the estimated annual expenditure (in foreign exchange) likely to be incurred on each trainee as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SAKI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no proposal to send regular batches of civilian officers for training to Harvard. The ongoing training Fellowships (some of which are tenable at Harvard) which have been in operation for several years will, however, continue.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of above.

US arms aid to Pakistan

FEBRUARY 24, 1988

269. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: SHRI R. M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the reports that U.S. Administration recently decided to provide military and other aid to Pakistan amounting to over 510 million dollars without any pre-conditions; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government of India in the context of its defence preparedness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Government are aware that the US has decided to provide military and other aid to Pakistan to the tune of \$ 580 million as a part of second US Aid Package worth \$ 4.02 billion.

(b) Government are keeping a close watch on all developments impinging on our national security and are taking appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

Production of Light Combat Aircraft

- 270. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the production of Light Combat Aircraft has since been held in abeyance as a result of inclusion of two squadrons of MIG-29 received from the Soviet Union:
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the time by which the Light Combat Aircraft is expected to be included in the Indian Air Force?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No. Sir

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The delivery of series production of Light Combat Aircraft is likely to start in 1994.

Sites for atomic power plants

271. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : SHRIMATI JAYANTI

PATNAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have selected the sites for setting up of atomic power plants;
- (b) if so, the sites selected in different States;
- (e) the steps taken to set up atomic power plants at these sites; and
 - (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R., NARAYANAN):

(a) to (d). The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has assessed sites in all regions of the country for setting up Nuclear Power Stations. Their report is under consideration of the Government.

Professional staff of Sikkim for training under IREP

- 272. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI; Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarted Question No. 3919 on 2 December, 1987 regarding training of professional staff of Sikkim in IREP and state:
- (a) the total number of nominations received from Government of Sikkim for training of professionals staff of Sikkim under Integrated Rural Energy Programme as on 18 December, 1987;
- (b) the progress made with regard to training of these nominated officers; and
- (c) the monetary benefits the trainees will get during the training and after training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). As on 18 December, 1937, only one nomination was received from Government Sikkim for training of Professional staff of of Sikkim under Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme. The nominated officer attended the Sixth National Training course organised at Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.

(c) The trainees do not get any mon etary benefits during and after the training.

Power generation capacity of Nuclear Power Stations

- 273. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) the total capacity of all the nuclear power stations in the country at present;
- (b) the details of Nuclear Power Stations closed, partially closed and those repaired during 1987; and
- (c) the estimated power generation of these nuclear power stations during 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The total istalled capacity of Nuclear Power Stations is 1230 MWe.

(b) The Unit-I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station which was shut down in May 1985 due to the end-shield problem was re-started in August 1987 after plugging the leak. Unit-II of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was taken out of service for annual maintenance for about two months from September 2, 1987. The two units of Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) were taken out of service from October 19, 1987 and December 9, 1987 respectively

for annual maintenance. The capacity factor and availability factor of the Nuclear Power Plents during 1987 is given below:

Written Answers

(for 1987)

Capacity Factor %	Availability Factor %	
11%	29%	
61%	73%	
15%	18%	
91%	94%	
60%	69%	
59%	73%	
	Factor % 11% 61% 15% 91% 60%	

(c) The target of the year 1988-89 is 5620 million units of electricity.

National Policy on Mentally Retarded Persons

- 274. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government are considering any National policy on mentally retarded persons;
 - (b) if so the details thereof; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (d). Suggestion have been received from time to time regarding various aspects including legislative measures for the welfare of handicapped. A committee under the chairmanship of exJustice Bahrul Islam, M. P. has been set up to look into this.

Meeting between Soviet State Committee and Engineering Industry of India

275. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting between the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology and the members of the Confederation of Engineering Industry of India held recently; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: (a) Yes, Sir.

It is understood from Confederation of Engineering Industry that a meeting took place at New Delhi on Monday, 25 January, 1988.

(b) A protocol spelling out the steps to be taken for intensifying the cooperation between the two organisations is understood to have been signed.

Rehabilation of Mentally Handicapped

- 276. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have made any survey of the mentally handicapped persons in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the rehabilation services for mentally handicapped did not find place in the primary health care system;
- (c) if so, the specific steps proposed to be taken to provide proper rehabilitation services to such needy persons; and
 - (d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON); (a) While no such surveys for mentally handicappd persons were held, a National Sample Survey was carried out to identify children having delayed mental development through information on behavioural pattern of children.

(b) to (d). The Primary Health Care system is designed for providing medical care and treatment of patients at the block level. Rehabilatation services do not form a part of the primary health care system as these are separate and distinct from the health delivery system and need separate set of manpower to provide services. Such an attempt has been made on a pilot basis by setting up District Rehabilitation Centres to provide rehabilitation services for all categories of handicapped at the primary health centre level.

Written Answers

Besides the efforts made by various State Governments, the Ministry of Welfare gives grants to Voluntary organisations to establish institution for providing rehabilitation services to the handicapped including mentally handicapped. During 1986-87, this ministry assisted 47 Voluntary organisations to provide services for the mentally handicapped.

Powry Deaths

- 277, SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of dowry deaths reported in Delhi during the last six months till 31st January 1988;
- (b) the number of persons arrested in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken to check—the increasing number of dowry deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During the last six months, viz. from August 1987 to January, 1988, 42 cases of Dowry death have been reported in Delhi.

- (b) 62.
- (c) The following steps have been taken:

- (i) A Special Cell for crime against women, headed by a lady Deputy Commissioner of Police, has been set up at the Delhi Police Headquarters. Similar Cells have also been set up at 6 District Headquarters of the Delhi Police.
- (ii) All such cases are investigated by Senior Police Officers under the direct supervision of the concerned Deputy Commissioner of Police.
- (iii) Under Section 7 (ii) of the Dowry Prohibition Act 29 Women Organisations have been issued certificates to file complaints about dowry offences.
- (iv) Short stay homes have been set up by the Delhi Administration for use by women in distress.
- (v) The public is educated about the dowry evil through the media.
- (vi) Inquest proceedings under Section 176 in all cases of death of women under suspicious circumstances within 7 years of marriage are conducted by the Sub Divisional Magistrate.
- (vii) New Sections 113-A and 113-B, inserted in the Indian Evidence Act, and 304 B of the Indian Penal Code, permit a presumption by the Court about abetment of sucide of a married women, if barassment for dowry is proved.
- (viii) All the offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act have now been made cognizable, non bailable and non-compoundable,
- (ix) Under Section 498 A IPC cases of harrassment and cruelty to women by their in-laws have been made cognizable.

[Translation]

Implementation of 20-Point Programme by States

278 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(b) the latest position of different States which in the implementation of this programme during the 1987-88 meritwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME **IMPLEMENTATION** (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Statement giving the target and achievement for the period, April 1987-January, 1988 in respect of Points/ Items covered in the Monthly Progress Reports on the implementation of the 20-Point Programme is laid on the table of the House (Placed in Library see No. LT **5**626/88).

(b) Statement -- II indicating the position secured by States in order of merit for the period April 1987-January, 1988 in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No LT 5626/88).

Violations on Borders

279. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of times violation of borders of the country was committed during the period beginning from 15th November, 1987 to 5th February, 1988;
- (b) the names of the countries which violated the borders of the country and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE **MINISTRY** OF **DEFENCE** (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). While there has been no violation of our borders by any foreign country, during the period 15 November 1987 to 5 February 1988; there have been some cases of unprovoked firing by the Pakistani troops across the line of Control and in the Siachen Glacier area in Jammu and Kashmir,

In the Bastern Sector, due to the differences in interpretation of the McMohan Line, which constitutes the International boundry in this Sector but is not recognised as such by China, there are possibilities of infringement of the border taking place. These matters ате under discussion with the Chinese authorities with a view resolve any problem arising to therefrom through peaceful negotiations.

Written Answers

[English]

Deportation of Win Chadha

280. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made by Government to get Shri Win Chadha deported from the United States; and
- (b) when he is likely to be brought to

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The passport of Shri Win Chdaha has been revoked and the Government of the United States have been requested to send him back since he is an Indian citizen and is now without a valid travel document. The Goverment of India have been given to understand that Shri Win Chadha holds permanent residence status (Green Card) in U.S.A. and, therefore, he can not be deported until and unless he violates U. S. laws which would render him liable to deportation.

Entry of Foreigners without **Passports**

- BHATTAM SRIRAMA 281. SHRI MURIY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- foreigners are (a) whether several entering into India without valid passports every year;
- (b) if so, the number of such persons during 1987 and how does it compare with the figures for past three years;
- (c) whether such persons are resorting to take passports;
- (d) the number of infiltrators from Pakistan detected in the various States during the last one year;

(e) whether such elements are found indulging in anti-national and communal troubles; and

Written Auswers

(f) if so, steps taken to check these acti-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARM): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Rajasthan

- 282. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Rajasthan has lagged behind in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme; and
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof and the names of the agencies responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME **IMPLEMENTATION** (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The performance of States in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme—1986 (TPP-86) is judged on the basis of achievements made in respect of the 20 items in the Monthly Progress Reports of this Ministry. The percentage achievement of the Rajasthan Government during April, 1987-January, 1988 has been 87% which is categorised as "GOOD". It has been ranked 6th among 25 States. Rajasthan cannot be said to have lagged behind in the overall implementation of the Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference of State Minister for Tribal Development

283. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: DR. V. VENKATESH: SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: SHRI MANIK SANYAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the views expressed by different State Ministers during the Conference of the State Ministers for Tribal Development on 7 January, 1988 at New Delhi:
- (b) the reaction of Union Government thereon; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken on the views expressed by different States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WEIFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The Conference of State Ministers on Tribal Development was held on 6th January, 1988. The State Minister generally agreed with the Central Government on the need for improving the planning process for tribal developimplementing strengthening the machinery in tribal areas, adequate rehabilitation of displaced tribals, implementation of protective measures and elimination of exploitation in marketing of tribal produce. In this regard, they welcomed the setting up of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. They also welcomed the proposed formulation of a National Policy on Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribals.

(c) Follow-up action will be taken with State Governments on making Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) as a unit of planning in tribal areas. Follow-up action will also be taken for strengthening the administrative machinery in these areas with the assistance of State Governments and on devolution of more powers, financial as well as administrative to them. Reviews will be made of the steps taken by State Governments in implementation of protective measures during Annual Tribal Sub-Plan discussions.

Permissible Limit for Radio-activity in Foods

- 284. SHRLP.R. KUMARAMANGLAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :
- (a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has laid down permissible limits for Cesium 137 and Strontium 90 for foods, and if so, the details thereof indicating when these were enforced;

(b) whether there have been disturbing reports on food pollution from radioactivity in foods after Chernobyl, and if so, the details thereof;

Written Answers

- (c) whether standards laid down under (a) above have been observed by the BARC:
- (d) how many food samples were tested for Cs 137 and Sr 90 after April, 1986 and the results obtained on each of them; and
 - (e) whether any lots were found to be

higher than permissible levels and if so, how these were disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-LOGY AND MINISTER OE STATE IN **DEPARTMENTS** OF **OCEAN** THE DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY. **ATOMIC** (SHRI ELECTRONICS AND SPACE K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board on 27th August 1987 formally prescribed the permissible levels for Caesium-137 and Strontium-90 in food products. The levels prescribed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board are as follows:

Caesium-137	Strontium-90
30	10
330	110
40	15
40*	15
	30 330 40

(b) Reports have appeared in the Press regarding radioactivity in food items after Chernobyl accident, from European countries and about imported dairy products in Bangladesh, Nepal and Philippines. In India, some reports have appeared expressing concern about Irish butter imported by the Indian Dairy Corporation (now NDDB).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). As on February 12, 1988, 2450 samples were tested. All the samples except one imported meat sample were within the prescribed limits. In the meat sample the activity was 106 BQ/KG as against the prescribed limit of 40 BQ/KG. The Port Health Officer was advised not to release the consignment for consumption.

India's achievement about Ocean Development

285. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details about the occan development work done by India so far with the achievement made;
- (b) whether India is seeking the cooperation of other countries in this regard; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVE-LOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELEC-TRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The thrust areas in the field of Ocean Development have been framing of policies for ocean development; promotion and coordinatian of research and development of marine sciences in different laboratories, research institutions, institutes of technology; surveys of the economic zone -its mapping and delineation: identification and assessment of fishery resources; Antarctic research; survey and exploration of deep seabed for polymetallic nodules; harnessing of renewable sources of energy; acquisition of oceano-graphic research vessels; and the development of requisite manpower. Considerable progress has been made in all the programmes.

As a result of extensive survey and exploration of polymetallic nodules carried out, India became the first country in the world to be allotted a mine site in the Central Indian Ocean covering an area of 150,000 square kilometres.

So for seven expeditions have been sent to Antarctica successfully. Because of the scientific work done during these expeditions, India attained the status of a Consultative Party in the Antarctic Treaty system, has been admitted to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR).

- (b) No. Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Escape of terrorists from custody

286. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of terrorists escaped from police custody in Punjab during the last one year;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. (CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

New self-employment scheme for Ex-servicemen

- 287. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether a new self-employment scheme for ex-servicemen has been introduced; and
- (b) if so, details thereof and the improvements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has introduced two Self Employment Schemes for Ex-servicemen, i.e. SEMFEX-I w.e.f. 1-4-1987 and SEMFEX-II w.e.f, 15-1-1988. The details of SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II schemes with the improvements made thereunder are given below in statement I and statement II respectively.

Statement I

Self-emplopment Scheme for Ex-servicemen (SEMFEX-I)

SEMFEX-I: (Self-employment for Exservicemen). Scheme formulated by the Centre with the assistance of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was launched on 1-4-1987 to encourage and assist ex-servicemen, disabled service personnel and widows of ex-servicemen to take to self-employment ventures. The details and special features of SEMFEX-I Scheme are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Special Features

- (a) Selection, training, consultancy service, writing of project report, and sanction of loans will form one complete package;
- (b) From the Central Welfare Funds, the Directorate General Resettlement will invest Rs. one crore annually with 1DBI and create a revolving fund for Seed capital

assistance for self-employment ventures of ex-servicemen, widows of servicemen, and disabled personnel. An equal amount will be contributed by IDBI. A seed capital loan upto a maximum of Rs. 1,80,000 would be provided on soft terms. without any security or collateral;

- Promoter's contribution will be only 10 percent, as against minimum promoter's contribution of 12.5 percent to 22.5 percent of project cost under normal IDBI Scheme:
- Central and State subsidy will not (d) be taken into account towards means of finance of the project cost. Such subsidy and other concessions available will be retained as cushion for working capital by ex-servicemen entrepreneurs;
- (e) No collateral or security other than the assets of the project would be necessary.
- Term Loans will be refinanced by IDBI:
- The Ex-servicemen intending to avail of assistance under this scheme would approach the Zila Sainik Boards (ZSBs, and furnish information (in quadruplicate) in the prescribed format. After satisfying themselves about the eligibility of ex-servicemen under Scheme, the ZSBs would forward 3 copies of the application with necessary certification to Sainik Boards (RSBs), who would in turn forward 2 copies thereof to the concerned State Financial Corporation (SFC) headquarter. Onreceipt of the reference from RSBs, the SFCs would get in touch with enterpreneurs and obtain necessary application forms in the appropriate form for grant of assistance. After carrying out the scrutiny, the SFC will refer the proposal to the Screening Committee within one month from the date of receipt of the reference from the RSB. For sanctioning loans, there will only be one committee at the State level to

know as Screening Committee consisting of: (i) Managing Director of the SFC concerned (Convenor), (ii) Secretory, Rajya Sainik Board (RSB), (iii) Representative of IDBI and (iv) Representative of participating bank, if identified. There will be no quorum for the meeting of the Screening Committee, the Committee may meet atleast once a month. After the proposal is cleared by the Screening Committee, the loan as well as Seed Capital Assistance would be sanctioned by the SFC without delay.

Other Salient Aspects of SEMFEX

Eligible Projects

- (i) All projects under the purview of KVIC, Agro-based industries. New Industrial Projects under Small Scale Sector including transport and other eligible Industries which qualify for assistance under the Refinance Scheme for IDBI, will be covered under this scheme.
- (ii) The cost of project shall not exceed Rs. 12 lakhs.
- (iii) Loans upto Rs. 50,000 will be covered under the existing Composite Loan Scheme of IDBI. 100 per cent amount will be financed by the SFC/Bank and refinanced by IDBI. No promoter's contribution is required. The loan will bear a concessional interest of 10 percent per annum if located in notified backward area and 12 percent per annum if located in other areas.
- (iv) Assistance for purchase of vehicles by ex-servicemen would be limited to purchase of two vehicles per exservicemen/unit. The maximum number of vehicles per borrower cooperative/company will be 20.

Source of Funds

The project cost (for other than Composite Loan Scheme) comprises cost of land, building, plant and machinery, other fixed assets and margin for working capital and is financed by promoter's contribution, soft seed capital assistance and term loan. Under the Scheme, promotor's contribution will be 10 percent of the project cost soft seed capital assistance upto 15 percent shared equally by DGR and IDBI and term loan 75%. The maximum project cost permissible under the SEMFEX Scheme is Rs. 12 lakhs. As an example, if the project cost is Rs. 1 lakh, the components will be:

- (a) Promoter's contribution Rs. 10.000 (10% of Total project cost).
- (b) Soft seed capital Rs. 15,000 assistance. (upto 10% (Rs. 7,500 of Total project cost) each by DGR & IDBI)
- (c) Term Loan Rs. 75,000 (75% of total project cost)

Rs. 1,00,000

Interest

- (a) Soft Seed Capital Assistance: Normal interest of 1% p.a. in the nature of Service charge payable annually. The rate will be subject to review during the currency of the soft seed capital assistance. If the financial position and profitability of the unit permits, a higher rate of interest, not exceeding the applicable rate for normal term loan, will be charged.
- (b) Term loan: The term loan will not exceed Rs, 9 lakhs. It will carry concessional rate of interest 12.5 percent per annum, if located in notified backwared areas and 13.5 percent if located in other aeras. In the case of loans for acquisition of vehicles, a uniform rate of 12.5 per cent per annum will be charged. Assistance for purchase of vehicles by ex-servicemen would be limited upto 2 vehicles per enterpreneur/unit.

Repayment Period

The soft seed capital assistance will be repayable over a period of upto ten years including an initial moratorium upto 5 years. The term loan would be repayable

over upto 10 years including usual grace period of 1 to 2 years. Transport loans will be repayable in 5 years.

Security

As stipulated in the Scheme, no security including collaterals, should be insisted upon for soft seed Capital assistance. In respect of term loans, SFC should take the normal security by way of charge on the assets created out of the assistance provided by it ane collateral security or third party guarantee need not be insisted upon.

Procedure for Channelising Assistance

State Financial Corporations (SFCS) or State Industrial Development Corporation (which combine in them the functions of SFCs) in their respective State/Region will act as agents of IDBI for section, disbursement and recovery of soft seed capital assistance, as well as normal term loan for the project. Loan will be sunctioned after assessing the viability of the projects.

Training

- (i) EDP training is not to be taken as an essential condition for assistance under the scheme. Training will, however, be arranged where it is considered necessary by the Screening Committee. Sanction/disbursement of assistance is not to be held up on account of the ex-servicemen having not undergone training.
- (ii) Each State/UT has been requested to earmark suitable accommodation for conducting training. Administrative cost incurred in collecting the sponsored candidates as also payment of stipends for the duration of training, where applicable, will be borne by the Rajya Sainik Boards.
- (iii) The Directorate General of Resettlement has earmarked part of its income for promoting self-employment, State/Union Territories are advised to apportion, likewise, part of their income from their Welfare Funds for self-employment assistance.
- (ix) All training expenditure, like cost of training, papers/ material including remuneration, if any, to faculty will be met by IDBI, Expenditure towards preparation of project

reports, consultancy services, etc., from Technical Consultancy Organisation/Small Industries Services, Institute/other agency will also be borne by IDBI subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 per person.

Course Duration

The course duration wil be decided by Technical Consultancy Organisation.

Statement II

'From Arms to Farms' (SEMFEX-11) Scheme (Self-employment) for Ex-Servicemen

'From Arms to Farms' (SEMFEX-II) Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 15th January 1988 with the assistance of Natinoal Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NA-BARD) for encouraging ex-servicemen, disabled soldiers and widows to undertake agriculture and allied activities or to set up village and cottage industries/ Tiny industries in rural areas. The scheme has two sub schemes as under:

- (a) Farm Sector: This covers development of agriculture and allied activities e.g. purchase of tractor, minor irrigation, farm mechanisation, land development, dairy, poultry, fishries, sheep rearing, Plantation, wasteland development, nurseries, etc.
- (b) Non-Farm Sector: This includes financial assistance for setting up new units, tiny, cottage, Khadi, Village industries/SSI handloom, handicrafts, coir, seri-culture.

Aim

2. The aim of SEMFEX- II Scheme is to provide a comprehensive package of credit measures for encouraging ex-servicemen, disabled service personnel and widows of servicemen to undertake agriculture and allied activities or to set up non-farm units in rural areas.

Special Features

- 3. Special feature of SEMFEX-II Scheme are given below:
- (a) No margin money is required to be contributed by the promoters for projects

with an outlay of Rs. 30,000 under non-farm sector. In addition to composite loan of Rs. 30,000, a separate loan for constrution of workshed ranging between Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 7,500, is available to beneficiaries under the scheme.

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- (b) ex-servicemen who have the requisite talent but lack necessary monetary resources to meet the margin money required for availing of financial assistance for project in non-farm sector will be eligible for soft loan assistance at concessional rate of 1% for projects costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs.
- (c) For expeditious sanction, projects costing upto Rs. 30,000 both in farm and non-farm sectors will be cleared by the financial institutions in the district within one month of submission of loan application and project report.
- (d) In some States, Ex-servicemen Development Corporations have been Constituted. National Bank will be prepared to refinance projects for infrastructural support for ex-servicemen through the existing and other Ex-Servicemen Development Corporations as and when established under State aegis. Such Corporations must have government permission to borrow money from banking institutions.
- (e) No additional security will be required for obtaining the soft loan assistance available under the Scheme. In respect of term/composite loans, no collateral security other than that of assets obtained through financial assistance will be insisted upon upto Rs. 25.000 or as may be decided dy RBI from time to time.
- (f) With a view to assisting ex-servicemen in preparing project reports for undertaking activities pertaining to agriculture and allied activities, National Bank will make available model schemes for some of the major activities such as dairy, poultry, fisheries, sheep/goat rearing, etc., to all Zila Sainik Boards (ZSBS) for assistance of ex-servicemen.
- (g) Under National Bank's proposed scheme for funding voluntary/promotional agencies for establishment of production-cum-training centres, the ZSB/RSB or other

welfare agencies of ex-sevicemen may avail of the facility for opening such centres for vocational training of Ex-servicemen. The details of the scheme will be circulated after finalisation.

Other Salient Features of Semfex-II Scheme

- 4. Loan Amount: (a) Farm Sector: No upper ceiling is prescribed for loans under farm sector.
- (b) Non-Farm Sector: Financial assistance for projects upto Rs. 5 lakhs only will be eligible for setting up units in rural areas.

Margin Money

- 5. Promoter's contribution will be as under for Non-Farm Sector:—
 - (a) Loan upto Rs. 30,000 Nil
 - (b) Above Rs. 30,000 and upto Rs. 1 lakh 5%
 - (c) Above Rs. 1 lakh and upto
 Rs. 5 lakhs 10%

For Farm Sector the classification will be based on the land holding of the beneficiary i.e. Small Farmer 5%, Marginal Farmer 10% and Other Farmer 15%.

Rate of Interest

- 6. (a) Non-Farm Sector
- (i) Loan upto Rs. 30,000
- (ii) Loan above Rs. 30,000 12 5%
- (b) Farm Sector: It will depend upon the land holding of the beneficiary. It will depend on the income If the income is less than Rs. 4800/- P.A. rate of interest will be 10%, otherwise 12%. Income limit is converted into land holdings which differ from State to State.

Security

7. No additional security will be required for covering the soft loan assistance provided under non-farm sector.

In case of loans secured through banks security for loans will be as per RBI/National Bank guidelines issued from time to time.

Soft Loan Assistance

8. Ex-servicemen enterpreneurs who have the requisite talent but lack necessary monetary resources to meet the promoter's contribution will be provided necessary margin money as loan for non-farm projects at a nominal service charge of 1 per cent (%).

Procedure for availing Loan

9. The role of ZSBs/RSBs have been restricted to identification of the applicants. Thereafter, processing of the applications will be done by the bank/institutions. The financial assistance under the scheme is provided through scheduled Commercial Banks, Land Development Banks, Regional Rural Banks and State Cooperative Banks (on behalf of District Central Cooperative Banks), depending on the type of the scheme. Loan upto Rs. 30,000/- will be sanctioned by the bank within one month of the receipt of application form. Loan above Rs. 30,000/- will be anctioned within three months from the date of receipt of application.

Training

19. National Bank has agreed to provide faculty support in respect of credit aspect free of cost, to prospective entrepreneurs who require such training before taking up projects. Rajya Sainik Boards will be responsible for making all administrative arrangements for such training programmes. Such training programmes in the States/UTs will be organised by Secretary, RSB in consultation with the Regional In-charge, National Bank in each State.

Training of Service Personnel

11. Commandants Regimental Centres will forward applications of service personnel who wish to avail of SEMFEX-II training to Secretary, Rajya Sainik Board of the State where the Centres are located. Depending upon the response from the Regimental Centres, arrangements for training could also be made at the Centre itself. National Bank will give faculty support for credit aspect of the training.

Recommendations of Dr. Gopal Singh Panel on Minorities

288. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 666 on 11th November, 1987 regarding re-commendations of Dr. Gopal Singh Panel on Minorities and state:

- (a) whether Government have finalised its reactions and taken final decision on the recommendations of Dr. Gopal Singh Panel on Minorities:
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the main recommendations of the High Power Panel on minorities headed by Dr. Gopal Singh; and
- (d) if the decisions have not been finalised the steps if any, taken to expedite the decisions especially in view of the Tact that it is now more than four years since the report has been submitted to Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (d), The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

US Aid to Pakistan

289. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
DR. B L. SHAILESH:
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA
MURTY:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI KRISHNA 6INGH:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether US President has signed the Symington and Solarz amendment walvers clearing the 480 million dollar US military and economic aid to Pakistan; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof and ve rument's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, except that the US assistance Package for Pakistan amounts to \$580 million (approximately) for the financial year ending in September, 1988.

(b) The waiver which was signed on January 15, 1988, is valid until April, 1990.

Government deeply regret that another waiver has been granted to Pakistan from US non-proliferation laws despite mounting evidence of the non-peaceful dimensions of its nuclear programme. Government are also seriously concerned about the negative implications of these developments for global non-proliferation efforts.

[Translation]

Circulation of Sarkaria Commission Report to States

290. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA
MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to circulate the Report of the Sarkaria Commission to the State Governments to elicit their opinion;
 - (b) if so, when; and
- (c) whether any time-limit has been given to the States to furnish their views?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Copies of the report of Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations have been sent to State Governments.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to furnish their views by 30th April, 1988.

[English]

97

Limitation period for entertaining applications by the Central Administrative Tribunal

- 291. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Central Administrative Tribunal does not entertain applications for cause of action arising three years before its formation in 1985:
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government propose remove the limitation period; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Section 21(2) of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985 stipulates that the grievance in respect of which an application is made has arisen by reason of any order made at any time during the period of three years immediately preceding the date on which the jurisdiction, powers and authority of the Tribunal become exercisable under the Act in respect of the matter to which such orders relates. shall be entertained by the Central Administrative Tribunal.

(b) In order to facilitate speedy disposal and to eliminate delays it is necessary to define some cut-of-point for deciding the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. The High Courts and the Lower Courts had however jurisdiction in respect of service matter cases of Central Government employees prior to the setting up of the Central Administrative Tribunal w.c.f. 1.11.1985.

- (c) There is no proposal to remove the limitation period.
 - (d) Question does not arise.

Dates of criticality for Madras Atomic Power Station 1 2 2

- 292. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the dates of criticality for Madras Atomic Power Station 1 and 2 bave undergone 5 and 3 revisions and the dates were finally shifted to July, 1985 and August 1985 respectively resulting in a delay of 8½ years and 8 years respectively;
- (b) the consequential cause over them; and
- (c) the investment so far incurred on these two projects and the power generated as on 1st January, 1988 and the cost per Megawatt of the power generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT **ATOMIC ENERGY** ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The units of Madras Atomic Power Stations were made critical in July 1983 and August 1985 respectively.

(b) and (c). The information is furnished below:

	Original sanctioned cost	Final sanctioned cost	Power generated upto 31.17.87 in million units	Tariff paise/ Kwh	
Unit-I	Rs. 61 78 crores (at 1965 prices)	Rs. 118.23 crores	4260	@ 45 paise	
Unit-II	Rs. 70.63 crores (at 1967 prices)	Rs. 127.04 crores	1870		

Tribal families brought above poverty line

- 293. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have assessed the present status of those tribal families who had been shown to have been lifted above poverty line at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that they remain above the poverty line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Under I.R.D.P. during the Sixth Plan period a family having an annual income of Rs 3 00 or less was considered to be a family below the poverty line. In the Seventh the poverty line has been fixed at Rs. 6400/annual family income but the cut-off line for identification of families for assistance under IRDP is Rs. 4800/- annual income per famlly. Those families assisted during the Sixth Plan who have not crossed the cut-off line of Rs. 4800/- annual income for no fault of there, are eligible for supplementary dose of assistance to enable them to cross the poverty line. This covers tribal families also.

The Ministry of Welfare is taking up intensive evaluation of family beneficiary-oriented programmes in tribal blocks of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in respect of tribal beneficiaries assisted in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) period as well as Seventh Plan period upto March, 1988.

Dumping of Nuclear Waste in Tibet by China

294. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned, "Tibet becoming n-waste bin" appea ed in the "Hindustan Times" dated 21 December, 1987;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the effects of Chinese turning of Tibet into a dumping ground for n-waste, on India's environment and safety, if so, with what results; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY. ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Government have seen the news item but have no information on the nuclear waste reportedly being dumped in Tibet. However, constant monitoring of the environment in all areas (including forests, vegetation and water resources) is done by the concerned agencies in India.

Fresh notices to owners of high rise buildings

- 295. SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-HIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether some of the builders and owners of the high rise buildings in the Capital have been issued fresh notices to make their buildings safe according to specification of the fire departments; as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 30 December, 1987;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a large number of owners of high rise buildings have completed the fire safety measures; and
- (d) if so, the number of such owners and whether they have been issued no objection certificates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) A statement indicating building owners who have been issued fresh notices. is given below.
 - (c) and (d). Only one building owner

14. Akash Deep, 26-A, Barakhamba Road, New

Delhi.

out of the above has complied with the provisions of the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, and Rules made thereunder, to whom a 'no objection certificate' has been issued.

-do-

Statement

SI. No.	Name of the building and Address	Builders
1.	Meghdoot, 94 Nehru Place, New Delhi.	Ansal Properties & Industries Pvt. Ltd., 7, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
2.	Chiranjiv Tower, 43 Nehru Place, New Delhi.	-do-
3.	Surya Kiran, 19 K. G. Marg, New Delhi.	-do-
4.	Prabhat Kiran, 17 Rajendra Place, New Delhi.	M/s Delhi Towers Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 17, Rajendra Place, Prabhat Kiran Bldg., New Delhi.
5.	Ansal Bhawan, 16 K. G. Marg, New Delhi.	Ansal Properties & Industries Pvt. Ltd., 7 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
6.	Manisha Building, 75-76, Nehru Place.	-do-
7.	Eros Apartment, 56, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	M/s S. K. Constn. Pvt. Ltd. Eros Cinema Bldg. Jangpura Extn. New Delhi.
8.	Pragati Tower, 26 Rajendra Place, New Delhi.	M/s Pragati Constn. Company 4th Floor, Shitla House, 73-74, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
9.	Manjusha House, 57 Nehru Place, New Delhi.	Ansal Properties & Industries Pvt. Ltd., 7 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
10.	Mansarover Bldg. 90, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	-do-
11.	Pragati House, 47-48, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	M/s. Pragati Constn. Company, 6, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
12.	Asha Deep, 9 Haily Road, New Delhi.	Ansal Properties & Industries Pvt. Ltd., 7 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
13.	Madhuban, 55, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	Ansal Properties & Industries Pvt. Ltd., 7 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.

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1 3 15. Deep Shika, 8. Rajendra Place, New Delhi. M/s Delhi Towers Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 17, Rajendra Place, Prabhat Kiran Building. 16. Rattan Jyoti, 18 Rajendra Place, New Delhi. M/s Kumar Constn. Pvt. Ltd., Eros Cinema Bldg. Jangpura Extn., New Delhi. Ansal Properties & Industries Pvt. 17. Kirti Mahal, 19 Rajendra Place, New Delhi. Ltd., 7 Tolstoy Marg. New Delhi. 18. New Delhi House, 27 Barakhamba Road, M/s New Delhi Hotels Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. Hotel Ambassador, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi. 19. Devika Tower, 6 Nehru Place, New Delhi. M/s Pragati Constn. Pvt. Ltd. 6. Nehru Place, New Delhi. 20. Dakshneshwar, 10. Haily Road, New Delhi. M/s Riviera Apartments, Pvt. Ltd., 10 Haily Road, New Delhi. M/s Pragati Constn. Company, 21. Sheetla House, 73-74, Nehru Place, New 6 Nehru Place, New Delhi. Delhi.

[Translation]

Recruitment camp in Jhunjhunu

296. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government propose to organise a recruitment camp in Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan; and
- (b) if so, when it is likely to be organised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Creation of Senior Posts for Group 'A' Central Services

297. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether steps have been taken to create more senior posts for Group 'A' Central Services:
- (b) if so, the betails of the measures adopted in this regard;
- (c) whether some selection grade posts would be created with retrospective effect and if so, the rationale for the same; and
- (d) the total number of additional posts proposed to be created and the time by which these posts would be created?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL. PUBLIC **GRIEVANCES** AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAM-BARAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government have issued orders for the creation of non-functional Selection Grade posts in the pay scale of Rs. 4500-5700 at 15% of the senior duty posts which has substantially added to the promotion opportunity in Group 'A' Central Services. With this, the criteria for promotion to the Selection Grade and the basis for computing the number of Selection Grade posts have been made uniform in All India and Group 'A' Central Services.

- (c) The orders for creation of Selection Grade posts have been issued on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission which have been made effective 1.1.1986.
- (d) Over 2200 additional posts in the non-functional Selection Grade posts are likely to be created in Group 'A' Central Services. The various cadre controlling authorities have either created or are in the process of creation of such posts in their respective cadres.

SC/ST Chairmen in Public Undertakings

298. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Chairmen in the public undertakings and cooperative undertakings; and
- (b) the criteria for making such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAM-BARAM): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

policy of the Government is to appoint through a fair and objective selection procedure outstanding professional managers to Level-I and Level-II posts and posts at any other Level as may be decided by the Government from time to time. This includes posts of Chairmen in public sector undertakings. It may be stated in this context that full-time Board level posts and part-time Chairman in Central Public Enterprises are contractual posts and persons are appointed for a fixed tenure. The terms and conditions of full-time Board level appointees include a clause by which their services could be terminated by giving three months notice on either side without assigning any reasons. These are not promotion posts and seletions are done purely on merit and suitability of the candidate.

The criteria followed by the PESB while considering selections for such posts are mainly the suitability of the person for a particular post, keeping in view the job description and specification of the post, performance at the interview, their confidential reports and appraisals wherever applicable there overall performance, significant contribution in the lipe of their activity, their qualities of leadership, dynamism, initiative. vision and their ability to perceive and analyse problems.

Government have also recognised the need to develop a cadre of professional managers within the public sector. Hence unless markedly better candidates are available from outside, internal candidates, employed in the public sector enterprises, will be preferred for appoitment to Board level posts. If internal candidates are not available, preference will be given to candidates working in other public sector enterprises, either in the same area of business or in other areas. Mobility of managerial personnel among public sector enterprises within the same sector or group. falling which mobility within the public sector as a whole will be encouraged, subject to certain limitations. In special cases, recruitment may be made from the organised services under the Central Government. Such cases would be where, because of special circumstances, it is necessary to place a member of an organised in public sector enterprises or where because of the nature of the

enterprises of its poor health, it would be difficult to attract good professional managers on a tenure basis.

So far we have not been collecting information relating to the number of SC/ST Chairman in the public undertakings and cooperative undertakings as there is no reservation for such candidates when selections for various Board Level posts in Central Public Enterprises are done by the P.E.S.B.

Assam Accord

299. SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-WARA RAO: Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest position regarding the implementation of Assam Accord; and
- (b) the likely date by which the Assam Accord will be fully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). There has been substantial progress in the implementation of the Assam Accord. A statement showing the latest position is given below.

Statement

S.No. of Accord	Text	Progress
1	2	3

- 5.2 All persons who came to Assam prior to 1.1.66 including those amongst them whose names appeared on the electoral rolls used in 1967 elections, shall be regularised.
- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985 has come into force with effect from 7.12.85. The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1986 and amendment to the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 have been notified on 15.1.1986 to give effect to the provisions of this Act in respect of 1.1.1966 to 24.3.1971 entrants.
- 5.3 Foreigners who came to Assam after 1.1.66 (inclusive) and upto 24th March, 1971 shall be detected in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964.
- Necessary guidelines have been issued to the State Government who have started the work of detection and constituted 12 Foreigners Tribunals for this purpose.
- 5.4 Names of Foreigners detected will be deleted from the electoral rolls in force. Such persons will be required to register themselves before the Registration Officers of the respective districts in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act 1939 and the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.
- Necessary guidelines have been issued to take up this work.

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5.5 For this purpose, Government of India will undertake suitable strengthening of the governmental machinery. Sanction has been accorded and conveyed to the State Government for the creation of 18 additional posts in the rank of S.P. for appointment as special Registration Officers together with nucleus staff and purchase of vehicles Notification appointing Registration Authority for each and every district in Assam has been issued. Sanction has also been accorded to the creation of 1280 additional posts under the PIF Scheme for the purpose of detection and expulsion of foreigners illegal migrants.

5.6 On the expiry of a period of ten years following the date detection, the names of all such persons which have been deleted from the electoral rolls shall be restored.

To be undertaken in due course.

5.7 All persons who were expelled earlier, but have since re-entered illegally into Assam, shall be expelled.

This is a continuing process. The State Government of Assam have stepped up the process of detection and expulsion.

5.8 Foreigners who came to Assam on or after March 25, 1971 shall continue to be detected deleted and expelled in accordance with law. Immediate and practical steps shall be taken to expel such foreigners.

This is also a continuing process. The State Government who were requested to give it a push have stepped up the tempo of this work.

5.9 The Government will give due consideration to certain difficulties expressed by the AASU/AAGSP regarding the implementation of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983.

The proposal for amendments to the lilegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 has been finalised after discussions with the State Govt. and a Bill to amend certain provisions of the Act has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26.11.1987.

6. Constitutional, Legislative and administrative safeguards, as may be appropriate, shall be provided to protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people.

The matter is under examination Meanwhile, it has been clarified that Assam Accord does not mention special status for Assam nor have the Government made any commitment in this regard.

7. The Government take this opportunity to review their commitment for the speedy all round economic development of Assam, so as to improve the standard of living of the people.

Planning Commission are giving due consideration for the speedy all round economic development of Assam. The Assam's Seventh Plan Outlay has been finalised at Rs. 2100 crores as against

Written Answers

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Special emphasis will be placed on education and Science and Technology through establishment of national institution.

- 8.1 The Government will arrange for the issue of citizenship certificates in future only by the authorities of the Central Government.
- 8.2 Specific complaints that may be made by the AASU/AAGSP about irregular issuance of Indian Citizenship Certificates (ICC) will be looked into.
- 9.1 The International border shall be made secure against future infiltration by erection of physical barriers like walls, barbed wire fencing and other obstacles at appropriate places. Patrolling by security forces on land and reverine routes all along with international border shall be adequately intensified. In order to further strengthen the security arrangements to prevent effectively future in filtration, an adequate number of checkposts shall be set up.
- 9.2 Besides arrangements mentioned above and keeping in view security considerations, a road all along the international border shall be constructed so as to facilitate patrolling by security forces. Land between border and the road would be kept free of human habitation, wherever possible. Reverine patrolling along the international border would be intensified. All effective measures would be adopted to prevent infiltrators crossing or attempting to cross the international border.
- 10. It will be ensured that relevant laws for prevention of encroachment of Government lands in tribal belts and blocks are strictly enforced and unauthorised encroachers evicted as laid down under such laws.

the Sixth Plan Outlay of Rs. 1115 crores. The Plan would be almost wholly financed through Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 2065 crores. The Annual Plan allocations for Assam have been stepped up substantially.

The power of issuing citizenship certificate has been withdrawn from the Collectors of the Districts. This power would henceforth vest only in the Central Government.

No complaints have been received so for.

Assam PWD who were entrusted with the work in Assam Sector have completed survey work and taken up the road construction work. The work in West Bengal Sector of the Border has been taken up the CPWD while the Border Road Organisation have been entrusted with the work in Meghalaya and Tripura sectors. Erection of barbed wire fence in Assam and Meghalaya sectors will be taken up immediately after the construction of border roads sector-wise. However, survey for road and fence is being done simultaneously.

A 5 year plan to strengthen the net work of BSF border outposts and observation towers and to equip them with necessary anti-infiltration devices and vehicles for intensive round-the-clock vigil and patrolling has been taken up for implementation. Since 1986-87.

According to the State Government the existing laws are sufficient and would be strictly enforced.

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11. It will be ensured that relevant law restricting acquisition of immovable property by foreigners in Assam is strictly enforced.

State Government are initiating action in this regard.

12. It will be ensured that Birth and Death Registers are duly maintained.

According to the State Government the existing system of registration of births and deaths in Assam has been replaced by a revised system for ensuring proper maintenance of the Birth and Death Registers.

13. AASU/AAGSP call off the agitation assure full cooperation and dedicate themselves towards the development of the country.

Agitation has been called off.

- 14. The Central and the State Government have agreed to:
 - (a) Review with sympathy and withdraw cases of disciplinary action against employees in the context of the agitation and to ensure that there is no victimisation.

According to information received from the State Government and the concerned Central Ministries/Departments disciplinary cases in connection with participation in the agitation have been reviewed.

(b) Frame a scheme for exgratia payment to next kin of those who were killed in the course of the agitation.

According to State Government, the next of kin of the persons killed, missing in the course of the agitation have been paid ex-gratia grant @ Rs. 5000/- in each case for which 100% Central Assistance have been provided as per pattern prevailing then. The Central Government have since agreed in principle to enhance this amount to Rs. 20,000/- in every case and requested the State Government to submit necessary proposals for reimbursement.

(c) Give sympathetic consideration to proposals for relaxation of the upper age limit for employment in public services in Assam, having regard to exceptional situation that prevailed in holding of academic and competitive examinations etc. in the context of agitation in Assam.

Orders have been issued for general relaxation in upper age limit by six years for a period of 5 years by the State Government as well as by the Central Government in case of candidates from Assam.

1 2 3

- (d) Undertake review of detention cases, if any, as well as cases against persons charged with criminal of fences in connection with the agitation, except those charged with Commission of heinous offences.
- All the NSA detenus detained in connection with the agitation have been released. The criminal cases have also been reviewed by the State Government.
- (e) Consider withdrawal of the prohibitory orders/notifications in force, if any.

State Government have withdrawn notification under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 throughout the State except in case of vital installations and Assam-Nagaland border area. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. have also similarly been withdrawn.

Implementation of Assam Accord Regarding Para 3 of the Statement of Home Minister on 16th August, 1965

Ref. No.	Brief Subject	Remarks	
1	2	3	

Para 3

- (a) the Election Commission will be requested to ensure preparation of fair electoral rolls:
- (b) time for settlement of claims and objections to be extended by 30 days subject to this being consisten with the election rules; and
- (c) the Election Commission will be requested to send Central Observers.

The Election Commission extended the time by 30 days upto 27th September, 1985 for filing claims and objections to the draft electoral rolls. Ten Central observers were also deputed to Assam to supervise the preparation of the electoral rolls, Electoral Rolls finally published on 7th November, 1585 and elections held in Assam on 16.12.1985.

3(2)

- (a) to establish an oil refinery in Assam in the Private Sector.
- (b) Central Government will render full assistance to the State Government in their efforts to re-opening.

The State Government have been advised to identify suitable parties for setting up an oil refinery in Assam in the private sector and get a feasibility report prepared. Central Govt. will give necessary assistance. Feasibility report has been received recently from M/s. EIL for security by the State Government. The Govt. would be willing to consider the demand for setting up the refinery in the Central Public Sector, provided certain conditions essential for the smooth functioning of the oil sectors are met by the State Government.

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(i) Ashok Paper Mill:

A total rehabilitation package for the revival of Ashok Paper Mills has been formulated and the State Government have been requested to convey their concurrence in respect of matters specifically pertaining to them in the package and take action to implement the package.

Meanwhile, a ways and means advance of Rs. 2.84 crores has been released to the State Government to meet liabilities on account of past salaries and wages and emergent repairs at plant building and equivalent.

(ii) Jute Mill:

In pursuance of the report of the Task Force constituted for this purpose, the Central Government had agreed to give assistance amounting to Rs. 2.40 crores for rehabilitation of the Mill provided the State Government agreed to provide through exemption or otherwise Rs. payable to the State 95.45 lakhs Government as Sales Tax and Purchase Tax. The concurrence of the State Government having been received, the Ministry of Textiles have since released the entire central assistance amounting to Rs. 2.40 crores as agreed upon and the Mill has started functioning.

(c) An IIT will be set up in Assam.

The detailed work for setting up an IIT in Assam has been taken up and a plot of land in Nagaon District of Assam with its Extension Centre near Gauhati has been selected in consultation with State Government. The State Government have already started land acquisition process. The State Government have been requested to hand over the designated land without any encumbrances. A Project Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission and a Project Report is under preparation by the Educational Consultants India Limited, a Central Public Sector undertaking of the Ministry of Human Resources Development. A full time Project Director has been appointed. A budget allocation of Rs. 4 crores has been made for the proposed IIT in Assam during the current financial year.

Weltten Answers

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Action is in hand to register the 11T as a society under the societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and to introduce a bill during the Budget Session of Parliament to bring the proposal IIT with in the purview of the IIT Act.

Purchase of copters by Pakistan

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- 300. SHRI VISHNU MODI: the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in "Hindustan Times" dated 8 February, 1988 under the caption 'Pak buying copters for Siachin":
- (b) if so the reaction of Government thereto:
- (c) whether any protest has been lodged in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, jT.

- (b) Government keep under constant review all developments having a bearing on the country's security.
 - (c) No. Sir.
- (d) Our views about the acquisition by Pakistan of weapons far beyond its legitimate defence requirements have been conveyed to all concerned from time to time.

Cut down of non-Plan expenditure

301. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether during the remaining Seventh Plan period there is a resource gap between Rs. 14,000 crores to Rs. 16,000 crores as against the total Public Sector outlay in the plan period of Rs. 180,006 crores as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated 13 January, 1988;
- (b) whether Government propose to cut the non-Plan expenditure during the remaining two years of Plan period;
- (c) whether Government propose to mobilise additional resources through tapping the resources of revenue and widening the tax base; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME **IMPLEMENTATION** (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Non-Plan expenditure is constantly under review of the Government with a view to containing its growth.
- (c) and (d). Specific proposals for mobilising additional resources are decided on year to year basis in the context emerging needs as well as economic situation. The details are reflected in the Arnual Budgets of the Central and State Governments.

Second Dry Dock in Naval Dockyard, Bombay

302. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naval Dockyard, Bombay is building its second dry dock to cope with the increasing warships with modern equipments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The dry dock will be adequate to cope with the requirement of the Navy.

Employment to agricultural and rural labour

- 303. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Karnataka Government had forwarded the proposals to Union Government regarding a programme to provide employment to about 20 lakh agricultural and rural labour; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Age limit for appointment on compassionate grounds

304. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the dependents of the deceased Central Government employees can be appointed on compassionate grounds even if they are under age or overage; and
- (b) if so, the minimum and maximum age prescribed for such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir, provided that the persons below 18 years of age cannot be appointed on compassionate grounds. A copy of this Deptt. O.M. No. 14014/23/87-Estt(D) dt. 17.2 1988, in this regard is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library see No. LT/5588/88]

(b) Minimum Age: 18 years

Maximum Age: No limit has been laid down.

Budget allocation for maintenance of aircraft carriers

- 305. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the cost of the second Aircraft Carrier acquired by the navy; and
- (b) the annual budget allocation for the maintenance of the first and second aircraft carriers, exclusive and inclusive of maintenance of aircrafts deployed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). It would not be in the interest of national security to make this information public.

Electronics industry in Kerala

- 306. SHR1 K. MOHANDAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of licences issued to Kerala for setting up electronics industries in 1987;
- (b) the number of industries actually set up;
- (c) whether Union Government propose to give priority to industrially backward

States like Kerala in setting up of electronics industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT. ENERGY. AND **SPACE** ELECTRONICS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN); (a) 2 Industrial Licences, 5 Letters of Intent and 13 SIA Registrations have been issued to Kerala for setting up electronics industry in 1987.

- (b) Over 60 units have been set up and are in production in Kerala for electronic products.
- (c) and (d). Government encourages setting up of electronics units throughout the country including Kerala.

Modification in Gadgil formula

307. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to change the Gadgil formula regarding assistance to States;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Seventh Plan including allocation of Central assistance to States under the modified Gadgil Formula was approved by the National Development Council in its meeting held on November 8-9, 1985. Any further change in the formula could be carried out only if approved by the National Development Council.

Posting of IAS officers in tribal areas

308. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to take any steps to select IAS officers having special understanding of tribal problems, for posting in tribal areas; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN OF THE MINISTRY PERSONNEL. PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir, because appointment of IAS officers to posts under the State Governments, including those in tribal areas, is the exclusive concern of the State Governments and such postings do not come under the purview of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to meet the resources gap in Seventh Plan

309. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of PLAN-NING be pleased to state the details of the steps taken to meet the resource gap for the Seventh Plan other than deficit financing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): Various steps have been taken to ensure plan funding on year to year basis in the light of the budgetary exercises and emerging economic situation. These include, inter alia, better compliance, rationalisation of tax measures, tightening of the tax administration for reducing tax avoidance, containing growth in the non-Plan expenditure, improving contribution of the Public sector enterprises through higher capacity utilisation and productivity, change in the administered prices, tapping of the capital market by public sector enterprises through issue of bonds, introduction of new small saving schemes, etc.

Direct Central Assistance to States for ITDP

- 310. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is any plan to give directly the Special Central Assistance to the states so that it could be utilised for the tribal population within and outside the Integrated Tribal Development Projects;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). According to the existing procedure Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-Plan is already being sanctioned directly to the States for ITDPs, MADA pockets, elusters, Primitive Tribes Projects and for Tribals residing outside the project areas.

(c) Dose not arise.

Extinction of "Savaria Paharia" tribe of Santhal Pargana

- 311. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Union Government are aware of the fact that "Sawaria Paharia" a tribe of the Santhal Pargana have been virtually facing extinction due to their socio-economic conditions resulting in fatal diseases caused by malnutrition and use of polluted water; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken so far to save them from extinction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) There is no positive evidence to indicate that the Sauria Paharias of Santhal Pargana are declining in

population. The population of Sauria Paharia in Bihar as registered in 1961 Census was 55,606 and in 1971 Census was 59,047 showing an increasing trend. The tribe-wise population figure of 1981 Census is not yet finalised. However as provisional figure received from Registrar General of India the Sauria Paharia population stands at 19,481 as per Census. A preliminary survey conducted by Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Ranchi indicated that there had been some cross-enumeration of different Paharia groups This was supported by the fact that population of other Pahariya group known as the Mal Paharia increased by about 98 - per cent between 1971 and 1981 Census, i.e. from 48,636 to 96,135. Reg strar General of India has also stated that some Sauria. Paharia might have been erroneously returned under Mal Paharia.

(b) The Sauria Paharias have been identified as a primitive tribal group for according special treatment for their development. The Government of India provided Special Central Assistance σť Rs. 207.08 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan and Rs. 180.13 lakhs during the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan for taking up developmental programmes for 5 primitive tribal groups in the State including Sauria Paharia. The State Health Department, Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon of the District have been directed by the State Government to take up necessary health care measures for the Sauria Paharias.

Launching of Satellite

- 312 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether India propose to launch a satellite in the near future;
- (b) if so, the details as to where it is being manufactured, time of delivery and the total cost involved; and
- (c) whether the new satellite is to be launched as a substitute for any other satellite; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVE-LOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELEC-

TRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). The Table below provides the list of satellites scheduled to be launched during the period 1988-89; their cost and other details:

	Name of satellite	Where readied	Likely date of launch		Project cost (Rs. in crores)	Whether it is a subs- titute for any other satellite
1.	Rohini	ISRO Sate- llite Centre Bangalore	Ist half of 1988	To be launched through the second developmental flight of Augmented Satellite I aunched Vehicle (ASLV) from Sriharikota	9.82 (for two satellites)	No
2.	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite 1A (IRS-: A)	ISRO Sate- llite Centre Bangalore	Ist half of 1988	To be launched in USSR through a Soviet Rocket Carrier	69 80	No
3.	Indian National Satellite 1C (INSAT-1C	Ford Aero-Space Corporation) U.S.A.	Around middle of 1988	Through an Ariane Launch Vehicle from Kourou in French Guiana	103.55	To serve as an on orbit active spare for opera- tional INSAT-1B Satellite
4	. Indian National Satellite-1D (INSAT-1D)	Ford Aero-Space Corporation U.S.A.	First half of 1989	Through US Delta Launch Vehicle	142.00	To serve as replacement for INSAT-1B

Resource Mobilisation by Various States

- 313. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLAN-NING be pleased to state:
- (a) whether any of the States have been successful in mobilisation of additional resources for the implementation of the Seventh Plan; and
- (b) if so, the names of the States concerned and the relevant details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINI-STER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). The success or otherwise of any State in mobilising adequate additional resources for the implementation of the Seventh Plan will be known only at the end of the Seventh Plan period.

Outcome of visit of Algerian Foreign Minister

- 314. CH. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Algerian Foreign Minister visited India in the last week of January. 1988; and
- (b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with the visiting minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Algerian Foreign Minister Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi paid an official visit to India from January 25-29, 1988.

(b) The visit provided a useful opportunity for consultations and an exchange of views on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest.

It was agreed during the visit that the Indo-Algerian Joint Commission will meet shortly to discuss bilateral economic and commercial matters.

Written Answers

[Translation]

Ancillary Industries to Defence Industries in Madhya Pradesh

- 315. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFFNCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have received representations that Defence undertakings in Madhya Pradesh do not provide work to the ancillary industries around them;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken thereon:
- (c) the remedial steps taken in this regard; and
- (d) the value of work given to ancillary industries in each of the last three years by these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINIS-TRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL1: (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) and (c). The Ordnance Factories buy components and materials of significant value from units in the civil sector, but the building of an ancillary relationship depends upon uniformally acceptable performance by civil sector units in which investment in plant and machinery is not to exceed Rs. 45 lakhs and which must yet meet the stringent requirements of quality specifications and timely delivery conditions. Still the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur has developed ancillary relationship with 21 units and the Ordnance Factory, Itarsi with 3 units.
- (d) The value of work given out to ancillary industries in the last three years is as follows:

Years	Value (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	3.00
1985-86	2.60
1986-87	3.30

[English]

Setting up of an Electronic Design Centre in Kerala

- 316. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- propose to (a) whether Government establish an Electronic Design Centre in Kerala; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TFCH-NOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN ATOMIC ENERGY. DEVELOPMENT, **ELECTRONICS** SPACE SHRI AND K.R. NARAYANAN). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee was constituted to examine and recommend setting up of institutions for imparting training to enterpreelectronics design technology neurs in and entrepreneurial development. On the basis of the Committee's report and various other c nsiderations, it has been decided to set up a few such centres in different States including one in Kerala.

The land for the Institute in the premises of Regional College of Engineering, Calicut has already been taken over.

The entire project for setting up the Centre at a cost of Rs, 6.00 crores is proposed to be entrusted to Educational Consiltents India Ltd., a Central Government undertaking of Ministry of Human Resources Development on turnkey basis. Follow up action to start the Centre is in progress.

Bill on Uniform Civil Code

- 317. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Draft Bill on Uniform Civil Code has been finalised;
 - (b) if so, the main features of the Bill;

(c) whether the provisions of equal property rights to women contained in the Uniform Civil Code in force in the State of Goa are proposed to be incorporated in the Draft Bill on Uniform Civil Code; and

Written Answers

(d) the progress made with regard to the said Bill in the last two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). The proposal to frame the Uniform Civil Code is still under consideration of Government. While finalising the proposal, the various personal laws in force in the country including the provisions relating to property rights to women contained in Portuguese Civil Code which is in force in the State of Goa will be taken into account. As the necessary atmosphere in the country for bringing forward a Uniform Civil Code is pre-requisite, Government is taking necessary steps to create a favourable atmosphere towards the introduction of the Uniform Civil Code.

Use of Computers in Supreme Court

- 318. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the proposal to use computers in Supreme Court has taken final shape;
- (b) if so, the areas in which computers are used in Supreme Court;
- (c) whether computers are proposed to be used in storing memories with respect to judicial precedents; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above,

Funds for Exploitation of Polymetallic Nodules

319. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the funds allocated for the exploitation of ocean wealth such as polymetallic nodules during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): During the last three years i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-8, the allocation of funds to the Department of Ocean Development for the exploitation of ocean wealth, including polymetallic nodules, has been as follows (as per the revised estimates-Plan and Non-Plan).

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Revised total	Revised	Esti-
	budget for the	mates	for
	Department	Polymeta	Hic
_	of Ocean	Nodules	Pro-
1	Development	gramme	
1985-86	20.44	3.50	
1986-87	22.28	4.55	
1987-88	18.95	3.60	

Secrecy of Classified Documents in Army

320. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an army general has been found involved in passing of classified information to some international arms agents and raids conducted by the CBI at the residence of the concerned army official led to seizure of certain incriminating documents;
- (b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officer concerned;

- (c) the measures taken to ensure that army officers do not take classified documents to their residence; and
- (d) the counter checks being enforced to keep a watch on the activities of army officers who generally handle highly secret documents and information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such case involving a serving Army General. However, the CBI have recently conducted a raid on the residence of a retired Lt. Gen. of the Army. Action in this case is being taken by the CBI.

- (c) Necessary instructions are in force regarding custody and handling of classified documents, including taking them to the residence. Periodic checks are undertaken to enforce these instructions.
- (d) The activities of Army officers are under observation by their superior officers. Whenever need arises these are verified by appropriate agencies.

I P.K.F. Operation in Sri Lanka

321. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on operation of Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka since beginning to 3! January, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): The expenditure, direct and indirect, consists of a large number of items. The exact figures are not yet available.

Mid-Term Appraisal of Seventh Plan

322. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan has been completed; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan is in the final stages of completion.

(b) The document after finalisation will be laid on the Table of the House.

Benefits to Civilian Staff Officers for Research Work

- 323. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of DEI LNCE be pleased to state:
- (a) what are the extra benefits given to civilian staff officers doing same research work in highly sensitive organisations with army personnel in Army Headquarters; and
- (b) if no extra benefit is given, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No Civilian Staff Officer of the Armed Forces Head-quarters Civil Service is employed for research work in highly sensitive organisations with army personnel in Army Head-quarters.

(b) In view of the answer at (a) the question does not arise.

Plan Allocation for Kerala for 1988-89

324. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: PROF. K. V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the particulars of plan allocation made for the State of Kerala for 1988-89 sector-wise;
- (b) the allocation sought by Government of Kerala for annual plan 1988-89; and
- (c) how much additional resources will have to be mobilised by Kerala to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). The Annual Plan of Kerala for 1988-89 has been approved at Rs. 500 crores as against Rs. 526,31 crores proposed by the State Government. The sectoral break-up of the agreed outlay is under finalisation in consultation with the State Government.

(c) The scheme of financing the State's Annual Plan envisages fresh additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 135.70 crores by the State Government in 1988-89.

Chakma Refugees

- 325. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of Chakma refugees still remaining in India;
- (b) the measures adopted by Government to expedite their return to their home-land; and
- (c) the total amount spent so far by Government on the maintenance of these refugees?

- (b) Government have been maintaining continuous diplomatic pressure on the Bangladesh Government to persuade that Government to take credible measures which would convince the refugees that it was safe to return to their homes. So far, however, the refugees continue to refuse to return.
- (c) As on February 9, 1988 Government of India had remitted Rs. 682.158 lakhs to the State Government of Tripura for expenditure incurred on the refugees upto January 31.

Naval Academy Project, Echimala

326. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of progress made on the proposed Naval Academy at Ezhimala, Cannanore in Kerala:
- (b) the details of total estimated cost of the project and total amount spent on the project; and

(c) when the Naval Academy is likely to start functioning?

Written Answers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV); (a) An all India architectural design competition is currently in progress to select the design of the Academy. The State Government is providing the requisite infrastructural facilities.

(b) and (c). An amount of approx. Rs. 80 lakh has been spent on the project. The overall cost of the project and the time by which the Academy shall become functional will be known only after the detailed project report becomes available.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Kerala

327. SHRI V S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLE-MENTATION be pleased to state the progress of the implementation of 20-Point Programme in Kerala during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): A statement giving the target and achievement during the last six months (August, 1987-January. 1988) in respect of Points/Items covered in the Monthly Progress Report on the implementation of 20-Point Programme in Kerala is given below.

Statement

Point No.	Item	Unit	Target August, 87 to Jan. 88	Achievement August, 87 to Jan. 88	%age Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 A	IRDP (Old+New)	Family	67327	67188	99.7
1B	NREP	Lakh Mandays	46.1	55.1	119.5
1C	RIEGP	-do-	43.7	50.9	116.5
1D	SSI Units	Nos.	2000	3594	179.7
5 A	Surplus Land Distributed	Acres	867	385	44.4

150

7850

1187.3

5977

10067

1042

All party meeting at national level on Punjab problem

328. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to convene an all party meeting at the national level to evolve a political solution to the Punjab problem; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Efforts are continuing to find a solution to the Punjab problem.

Computerisation of Foreign Contributions Information

5380

470

4180

5271

15621

705

449.0

104.5

313.3

53.2

37.8

88.2

155.2

67.7

- 329. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether information on foreign contributions as compiled on the basis of returns is being computerised;
- (b) if so, the years for which the information has already been computerised;
- (c) whether Government propose to publish an annual statement of recipient organisations with the amount received, the source of contribution, the purpose thereof and major activities undertaken by them; and

139

1

7

8B

8**C**

8D

9A

9B

9C

9D

1 iA

11B

14A

14B

14D

14E

15

16

19B

19C

19D

Written Answers

2

Rural Water Supply

PHCs.

Children

Sub-Centres

Sterilisation

Equivalence

Sterilisation
ICDS Blocks

Anganwadis

SC Families

ST Families

House Sites

Allotted Construction

Assistance

EWS Houses

IIG Housing

Tree Plantation

Biogas Plants

sation

Pumpsets Energi-

Improved Chullahs

Slum Improvement

Nos.

Nos.

Nos.

Nos.

Nos.

Nos.

Lakh Nos.

Immunisation of

(d) the upto-date list of organisations placed in the prohibited as well as prior permission categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Information for the years 1977 to 1984 has been computerised.
- (c) No such proposal is under consideration.
 - (d) List is given in the statement below.

Associations prohibited from receiving foreign coatribution Under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. 1976

- Action Development 1 Rural Dist. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh.
- Bhopal Technical Vocational Training 2. Centre, Arera, Colony, Bhopal.
- Berach Christian Mission, Tiruchy, Tamil Nadu.
- Siloam Christian Aid Mission (P) Ltd, Tiruchy, Tamil Nadu.
- Shri R. Kamala-5 nathan Connected Mrs. Helen
- >Organisations at SI Nos. 3 and 4 Rebecca
- Action for Peoples Participation and Environment Care, Ashokha Marine Drive, Ernakulani, Kerala
- Social Action Movement of Iddukki, Pulianmala-685555, Dist. (dduki, Kerala
- Anakkara Vikasana Sanglam H No. 3. Ward No. IV. Chakkapatton Panchayath, Anakkara-(85512, Idduki, Kerala.

- 10. High Range Integrated Development Society for Social Amity, AP-VIII, 124, Mooshikatt Buildings Annexe, Ayyappan Kovil PO. Idduki, Kerala.
- 11. Society for Action with the Poor, H. No. 126, Ward No V. Mangalath Pannivizha, Addoor P.O. Patt in inthitta Dist. Kerala
- 12. Baba Jagtar Singh of Kar Seva Organisation, Taran Taran, Dist An etsar, Pu jab
- Shri Kushvardan Beharilal Hingvala, 13 17, Koregaon, Pune.
- 14. Shri Surinder Mohan Singh, D-I Flats No. 103, Yogi Park, 12-A, Koiegaon Park, Pune.
- Shti Naram Das, C/O R K Aggarwal. 15. Yak and Yeti Apartments, Bund Garden Road, Pore
- 16 Shri Lal Prasad Singh, 99/2, Yerewada, Pune.
- 17 Mrs. Hemlata Das Bosiers, 33, Koregaon Park, Pune
- 18. Shri Jaspal Singh, 32, Koregaon Park, Pune.
- Shri Ashok Kumar Bhashar, C/2, 19 Spartes Luxury Deccan College Road, Yerwada, Pune.
- 20 Shri Devendra Singh Bewal, 17, Koregoan, lark, Pune.
- 21. Shri Vishwabandhu Shukla 352/9, Boat Club Road, Punc.
- 22. Shri Mukesh K. Barde, Satyan Flat No. 40 5 B, Simpili Road, Borivili (W), Bombay-92
- ?3 Shri Narer dra Kumar Gulab Chand Jain, 32, Koregaon Park, Pune,

Association required to take prior permission Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. 1976

- Partnership Mission Society, Manipur, Sailwal, Churachandpur, Manipur.
- Indian Evangelical Church of Christ, 2. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
- Community Service Society, Nagercoil, 3. Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.
- 4. Society for Developing Gramdars, Govindpur, Mirzapur, U.P.
- 5. Comprehensive Rural Operations Sense Society, 1-69, Snehapuri, Nacharam. Hyderabad.
- 6. Velemegna Good News Society Hospital, Bidar-585401.
- 7. Rural Development Trust, Bangalore Highway, Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh.
- 8. Rayalseema Development Trust. Bangalore Highway, Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh.
- Darussalam Arabic College Committee, 9. Nandi, Nandi Bazar, Katalur, Kozhikode, Kerala.
- 10. Daltonganj Catholic Diocese, Daltonganj, Palamau, Bihar. (Punjab National Bank, Daltonganj, A/C No. 2614).
- 11. Anand Niketan Ashram Trust, Anand Niketan Ashram P.O. Rangpur. Baroda.
- 12. Udyan, Udayamgram, West Bengal.
- 13. Christian Institute for the Study of Religion & Society, Bangalore.
- Shanti Niketan Social Service Centre. 14. Pallaveddy, Kalasepael, Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh.

Christian Social & Welfare Associa-15. tion, Kalaspad, Cuddapah, A.P.

FEBRUARY 24, 1988

- All India Islamic Foundation Trust. 16. 68, Anna Salai Madras. (Including its branches & units)
- Burbai Road, Christian Hospital, 17. Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh.
- Liberation Movement for Women. 18. Mangalapuram (via) Kedar (T.V.).
- Multipurpose Development Peoples 19. Society, Fraternity Centre, Mangalapuram (via) Kedar (T.V.).
- National Association for the Blind. 20. Madhya Pradesh State Branch, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
- 21. Gramodya Chetna Mandal, Distt. Bastar, Madhya Pradesh,
- 22. Development Programme, For Inland Community, Kundara. Fisherman Outlon, Kerala.
- Action for Welfare and Awakening in 23. Rural Environment, Lake Hill Road, Hyderabad-500463.

Training of sevior officers under Ford Foundation Assistance Scheme

330. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of senior Government officers so far deputed to USA. UK, etc. under Ford Foundation Assistance Scheme for training purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OP PERSONNEL. PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): During the period from 1959 to 1988, 101 officers were deputed to programmes which were assisted by the Ford Foundation.

Financial assistance to injured IPKF jewans

331. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
SHRI R. M. BHOYE:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the financial assistance being given every month to the dependants of the jawans and other personnel of the IPKF who have been killed and to those injured in Sri Lanka operations;
- (b) whether Government have also recently decided on a scheme to rehabilitate the IPKF personnel disabled in Sri Lanka; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The IPKF personnel killed or wounded in Sri Lanka are entitled to Liberalised Pensionary Awards as are applicable to war/battle casualties, the main features of which are given in Statement I below.

(b) and (c). The information regarding scheme to rehabilitate the IPKF personnel disabled in Sri Lanka is given in Statement II below.

Statement I

The IPKF personnel killed or wounded while being deployed in Sri Lanka are entitled for Liberalised Pensionary Awards which are as follows:

(i) Liberalised Special Family Pension:

Liberalised Special Family Pension equal to the reckonable emoluments last drawn both for the officers and the personnel below officer's rank shall be admissible to the widow in the case of officers and to the

nominated heirs in the case of personnel below officer's rank until death or disqualification.

(ii) Death Gratuity:

Death Gratuity is paid at the following rates:

Length of qualifying Rate of Gratuity
service

(iv) 20 years or more.

Half of reckonable emoluments for each completed six monthly period of qualifying service subject to a minimum of 12 times and a maximum of 33 times of reckonable provided emoluments that the amount of death gratuity shall in no case exceed Rs. 1 lakb.

(iji) Family Gratuity:

Family gratuity will be payable in case of death, in addition to the death gratuity admissible under the Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity Scheme at specified rates depending on rank.

Dependant Pension:

Where an officer dies as a bachelor, or as a widower without children, dependant pension will be admissible to parents without reference to their pecuniary circumstances at 3/4th of the reckonable emoluments last drawn by the deceased officer, for both parents and 3/4th of this rate for a single parent. On the death of one parent, dependant pension at the latter rate will be admissible to the surviving parent.

War Injury Pension:

War Injury Pension for 100 per cent disability shall be equal to the reckonable emoluments last drawn on the date of invalidment. Where disability is less than 100 per cent the amount of War Injury Pension shall be proportionately reduced but in no case shall War Injury Pension shall be less than 60 per cent of reckonable emoluments in case of officers and 80 per cent in case of personnel below officer rank. The War Injury Pension shall also be admissible when the degree of disability is assessed at below 20 per cent at the time of invalidment or at any subsequent reassessment stage.

Retirement Gratuity:

In addition to the War Injury Pension, the individual shall be entitled to retirement gratuity calculated on the basis of reckonable emoluments on the date of invalidment but counting of service upto the date on which he would have normally retired in that rank plus weightage of 5 years (total not exceeding 33 years). The overall ceiling on retirement gratuity will be Rs. I lakh.

Constant Attendance Allowance:

The rate of Constant Attendance Allowance will be Rs. 300/- p.m., irrespective of the rank, where admissible under the conditions as heretofore:

Note: The term reckonable emoluments shall mean:

For service officers:

Officer's basic pay plus non-practicising allowance (NPA) and rank pay, if any, last drawn by the officer.

For personnel Basic below officer classif rank: last

Basic pay including classification pay if any last drawn by the individual

Other Financial Assistance:

Financial assistance is admissible to the nominee(s) of the deceased IPKF personnel killed or disabled while deployed in Sri Lanka from Insurance Schemes in accordance with the rules of the scheme as follows:

A·my Group Insurance Schem e	h cover	Disability cover for 100% disability
	Rs.	Rs.
Officers	2,00,000	1,(0,000
JCOs/ORs	75,000	37,50 0
Navy Group Insurance Scheme		
Officers	1,00,000	50,000
Sailors	37,000	18,500
Air Force Employees Group Insurance So	cheme and Flying Pay	Linked Insurance Scheme
Officers in receipt of Flying Pay	4,33,000	2,16,500
Other officers	1,50,000	75,000
Airmen Aircrew	2,16,500	1,08,250
Airmen	75,000	37,500
NCs(E)	30,000	15,000
NCs(E)	30,000	13,000

Statement II

Under the existing instructions, the disabled ex-servicemen, where disability is attributable to military service, are accorded priority I for employment under the Central Government. Further, upto two dependents each of the families of defence service personnel killed in service or severely disabled are accorded priority II for employment under the Central Government. Efforts will be made to secure employment for all such disabled ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed in action who may be in need of employment.

The State Governments have also been requested to make special efforts to provide employment to such ex-servicemen and the widows or dependants of the deceased on compassionate grounds, relaxing the rules wherever necessary.

Efforts are also being made for providing increased self-employment opportunities for such personnel.

[Translation]

Casualties of Government Officials in Puniab

332. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER

JAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government officials killed in encounters with terrorists in Punjab duting the last three months; and
- (b) the number of terrorists arrested during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) During the period November, 1987 to January, 1988, 692 terrorists were arrested in the State.

Transfer of civilian employees of Ordnance Corps.

- 333. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether every army officer is transferred from one place to another after three years of service at one place;
- (b) if so, whether this rule also applies to the civilian gazetted employees/officers; if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government propose to transfer those civilian gazetted officers of Ordnance Crops who have been working at one place for the last three years or more and the time by which orders in this regard would be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. This is the general policy, although the tenure could be extended in exceptional cases.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Civilian Gazetted employees/officers are governed by their own Rules and Regulations. The existing policy stipulates a tenure of 6 years for Gazetted Civilian officers/employees of Group 'A' and 'B' in the Army Ordnance Corps.

Pending Cases in Supreme Court and High Courts

334. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and in each High Court as on 31 December, 1987;

- (b) the steps taken by Government for disposal of these pending cases; and
- (c) the time by which the cases upto the year 1987 are likely to be disposed of by these courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As per the information furnished by the Registries of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the pendency position has been indicated in Statement 1 below.

- (b) The steps taken to expedite disposal of pending cases have been indicated in Statement II below.
- (c) The pendency is due to several complex factors. Steps have been taken as indicated in Statement II, above mentioned, to expedite disposal of cases. As a result, the rate of disposal has increased. Fresh institution of cases has, however, increased at a higher rate over the years. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the time by which the cases upto the year 1987 are likely to be disposed of.

Statement I

Pendency position

Supi		ases pending as on 1.12.1987: 175748
Higi	h Courts	Cases pending as on 30-6-1987
1.	Allahabad	335567
2.	Andhra Pradesh	86137
3.	Bombay	133245
4.	Calcutta	160618
5.	Delhi	77191
6.	Gauhati	17547
7.	Gujarat	52623
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9345
9.	Jammu and Kashmi	ir 3594 5
10.	Karnataka	71313

11.	Kerala	46798 (Main Cases)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	39624
13.	Madras	173886
14.	Orissa	37854
15.	Patna	58422
16.	Punjab and Haryana	53568
17.	Rajasthan	49772
18.	Sikkim	36
	Total	1439491

Statement II

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency in courts

- 1. Elimination of arrears in all courts has been discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August-1st September, 1985 and the Resolutions of the Conference have been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments.
- 2. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeal from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (vide Section 100-A).
- 3. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended in 1978 to expedite trial of criminal cases.
- 4. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 443 as on 1st February 1988.
- 5. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission on delay and arrears in High Courts and other Appellate Courts are being implemented by the High Courts.
- 6. The High Courts are taking the following steps to expedite disposals of cases:
 - (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped together;
 - (b) Matters are fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;

- (c) Printing of records is dispensed with. in many cases; and
- (d) Priority is given to cases requiring quick disposal.
- 7. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission, the study of the Judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are:
- (a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by:
 - (i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;
 - (ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centies;
 - (iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- (b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working;
- (c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly devising procedures appropriate to the fora envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii);
- (d) the method of appoinments to subordinate courts, subordinate judiciary;
 - (e) the training of judicial Officers;
- (f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice;
- (g) the desirability of formulation of the norms, which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings would follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of

- the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such undertakings:
- (h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants;
- (i) formation of an All India Judicial Service: and
- (i) such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.
- 8. Steps taken in Supreme Court for early disposal of cases:
- (i) Matters involving common question of law are grouped together and listed in groups so that they can all be disposed of together.
- (11) In most of the matters printing of the appeal record is dispensed with which saves a lot of time and expense of the litigents. In criminal appeals counsel for the appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time which would otherwise be taken in getting the record printed so that the matter could be heard early.
- (iii) To save the Court's time. Hon'ble the Chief Justice is taking mentioning matters which take about one hour on each day. after the court hours.
- (iv) Supreme Court Rules have been amended empowering Hon'ble Judge (in Chamber) and the Registrar to dispose of certain types of matters which were previously being listed before the Court. This has been done to save the Court's time.
- (v) Specialised benches are constituted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice and particular types of metters are assigned to such specialised benches for quick disposal.
- (vi) Computer technology is soon going to be introduced in the Supreme Court which is expected to help, reduce the backlog of cases considerably.

- (vii) Recently Hon'ble the Chief Justice has directed that the counsel in each matter should file written arguments, if the arguments are to take more than five hours on each side. The oral arguments on each side are thus restricted to five hours unless the Court feels that more time is to be given to the counsel in which case a maximum of ten hours are given for oral arguments to the counsel of each side. The length of oral arguments by counsel of both the sides has thus been curtailed with a view to securing quick disposal of matters.
- (viti) A Court Administrator-cum-Registrar General, who is a senior judicial officer, has been appointed very recently so that in conjunction with the present two Registrars there can be a re-organisation of the working of the Registry and improving its techniques and efficiency.
- (ix) The judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 18 to 26 (including the Chief Justice) w.e.f. 10 5 1986 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

[English]

Terrorists Activities in Delhi

- 335. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of persons killed/injured during each of the last three years and the current year in Delhi as a result of terrorists activities; and
- (b) the number of persons convicted for these killings?

THE MINISTER .OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The requisite figures are indicated below:

Year	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
1985	57	5 3
1986	-	6
1987	27	26
January, '8	8 —	_

(b) None so far.

Terrorists activities in Punjab

336. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

PATIL:

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

SHRI M.V.CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY:

MURIHY

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

SHRI HAROOBHAL MEHTA:

SHRI BANWARI LAL

PUROHIT:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a sudden spurt of terrorists violence in Punjab during the last few weeks:
- (b) if so, the number of persons killed by terrorists during each of the last three months;
- (c) the number of terrorists arrested during the same period; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to curb these activities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by the Government

of Punjab, 57 persons were killed in November, 1987, 55 persons were killed in December, 1987 and 143 persons were killed in January, 1988 in incidents due to terrorist activities in the State. 341 suspected terrorists were arrested in November, 1987, 180 in December, 1987 and 171 in January, 1988, in the State.

Steps taken to check terrorist activities in the State include raids on the hide-outs of terrorists, their harbourers/associates, intensification of patrolling and prompt follow up action on the information received about activities of such elements.

Power Stations with Soviet Assistance

338. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
PROF NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to set up a nuclear power station with the Soviet assistance:
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation has planned to build 500 MW power reactors; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent these projects will improve the power situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-NOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYA NAN): (a) and (b). Technical, economic and other aspects of the Soviet offer to set up a Nuclear Power Station are still under consideration of Government.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) It is proposed to start work on six units of 500 MWe during the Seventh Plan and additional four units in Eighth Plan. The power generated from the 500 MWe units as well as 235 MWe units to be set up will contribute about 10% of total electricity generated in the country by the turn of century.

[Translation]

Recruitment of Indians in Libyan Forces

- 339. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in daily Jansatta dated 25 December, 1987 under the caption "Naukari Ke Bahane Libyai Fauz Main Bhartiyon Ki Bharti"; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our Mission in Tripoli had also reported this matter. The involvement of Indian manpower recruiting agencies and individuals in this racket and the allegations of cheating and extortion are being investigated by the competent authorities.

A strong protest was also lodged with the Libyan Government which has ordered an enquiry into the matter. We have been assured that suitable action will be taken against those Libyans responsible.

Meanwhile all Indians in Libyan military camps have been traced. Some of them have since been employed in leather factories in Libya. The rest have returned to India.

[English]

Repatriation of Lankan Refugees

340. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the plans to send back Sri Lankan Tamil refugees have been worked out;
- (b) if so, whether all the Sri Lankan refugees at present in India have refused to go back;
 - (c) if so, their main demands;
- (d) the total number of refugees at present in India and the steps being taken to send them back to Sri Lanka; and
- (e) whether the Sri Lanka Government have agreed to take back all of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir. Refugees are returning voluntarily.
 - (c) Does not arise.
- (d) There are around 1,11,200 refugees in India as on 19-2-88. Arrangements have been made to send back refugees on chartered vessels.
 - (c) Yes. Sir.

Increase in Infiltration and Smuggling Across Indo-Nepal Border

341. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether infiltration and smuggling across the stretch of Indo-Nepal border falling within West Bengal has increased substantially;
- (b) if so, the number of such illegal entrants during the last three months; and
- (c) the staps being taken to check the infiltration and smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, Sír, No increase in infiltration across the Indo-Nepal border in West Bengal has come to notice in the recent past. Nor is there any substantial increase in smuggling across this border.

- (b) Nepali nationals are required to obtain Restricted Area Permits to enter and stay in the restricted areas in the country. According to the figures available in respect of Ranigun, Immigration Checkpost of West Bengal Police during the last three months, on an average 1000 Nepali nationals who did not possess such permits were intercepted per month.
- (c) In January. 1986, the Government of India sanctioned six additional checkposts in addition to the six checkposts which were already functioning. Vioilance on the border has also been increased. Anti-smuggling machinery in vulnerable areas remains alert to check and detect smuggling into the country. Close co-ordination is maintained with all the concerned agencies in the prevention and detection of smuggling into the country.

Ceiling on Personal Income

- 342. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Planning Commission has made a study on the ceiling on personal income;
- (b) whether the study has revealed that a ceiling on income may lead to evasion or concealment of earnings;

PHALGUNA 5, 1909 (SAKA)

- (c) If so, whether in view of the generation of black money, Government have dropped the proposal; and
 - (d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME **IMPLEMENTATION** (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The Planning Commission has not made a study on ceiling on personal income.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Re-orientation of Priorities as a result of mid-term Appraisal of Seventh Plan

- 343. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLAN-NING be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether the Mid-Term appraisal in respect of the 7th Five Year Plan has since been completed;
- (b) If so, the results of the Mid-Term appraisal in general and for the Railways. Transport and Communications and Irrigation and Hydel generation of electricity in particular:
- (c) Whether any increase in allocations or re-orientation of priorities has been decided upon as a result of the the Mid-Term appraisal; and
 - (d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISIRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION. (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan is in the final stages of completion.

(b) to (d). The document after finalisation will be laid on the Table of the House.

Publication of Language Data Re-Speakers of Various Languages

- 344. PROF. NARAIN **CHAND** PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether the data regarding the number of speakers of various languages, mother tongues/dialects as per returns made in the 1981 census has been published; and
- (b) If not, the reasons for the delay and the likely date by which the data would be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). The 1981 Census Table on households and household population by languages mainly spoken in the household, based on the house hold schedule canvassed in the census, has already been published in the volume Census of India, 1981, Series-I-India-Paper I of 1987. The information on Mother Tongue and Two other Languages known, collected through the individual slip, is under processing. In view of the huge volume of work involved, this information is likely to be available by the end of 1989.

Physical quality of Life Index

- 345. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA-SHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) The position of India with respect to POLI (Physical Quality of Life Index) in relation to Asian and other developing countries of the world as on 31 March 1987 and the exact figurus of the index for each country;
- (b) Whether any efforts are being made to improve the index during the remaining vears of the Seventh Plan:
 - (c) If so, the details thereof; and
 - (d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION. (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) There is no officially compiled physical quality of life index in India. The question of comparison with other Asian and other developing countries therefore does not arise.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Rape Cases

346. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of rape reported in Delhi during the last three years.
- (b) the number of persons arrested in this regard and the details of action taken against them; and
- (c) the steps taken to check such incidents of crime against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 284 cases of rape were reported in Delhi during the last three years.

- (b) 422 persons were arrested in this regard. Cases against 71 of them are pending investigation and cases against 309 of them are pending trial. 5 have been discharged and 8 have been convicted. Cases against 13 have been filed as untraced.
- (c) (i) Special Cells for dealing with crimes against women have been set up at the Police Headquarters and the six Police Districts.

- (ii) Prompt action is taken in such cases under the close supervision of senior officers.
- (iii) Intensive drives are launchced against eve teasers.

[English]

Pending Cases of Freedom Fighters Pension

347. SHRI T. BASHEER: SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS he pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of cases for sanction of freedom fighters pension are still pending with Government;
- (b) if so, the number of applications pending, state-wise as on 1 January, 1988.
- (c) the number of applications disposed of last year, and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the sanction of pension cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Out of approximately 4.46 lacs applications received in this Ministry, only 1727 applications are awaiting finalisation as on 1 st January, 1988. State-wise position of pendency has been shown in the statement below.

(c) and (d). 4013 cases had been disposed of last year. Besides pursuing the State Governments concerned to expedite their verification reports to enable early finalisation of pending cases having special features, the Government have set up Screening Committees of Non Officials to scrutinise cases pertaining to the Arya Samaj Movement in erstwhile Hyderabad State and Sind cases.

Statement

Pendency of applications under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme (State-wise) as on 1,1,1988

(a)	Cases	having	special	Pending	cases
	featu	ires			

Name of the States	8	
Andhra Pradesh		45
Bibar		276
Kerala		10
Madhya Pradesh		46
Maharashtra		28
West Bangal		37
	Total	442

(b) Arya Samaj Committee Cases:

Andhra Pradesh		96
Bibar		193
Delhi		33
Gujarat		1
Haryana		104
Himachal Pradesh		4
Jammu and Kashmir		2
Karnataka		67
Madhya Pradesh		8
Maharashtra		25
Punjab		189
Rajasthan		26
Uttar Pradesh		35
West Bengal		1
	Total	784

(c) Sind Committee cases

Total (a+b+c+) 1231

Settlement of Afghan Problem

348. Dr. B.L. SHALIESH: DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFF-AIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the role, India has played in the current bid for the settlement of the Afghan problem;
- (b) whether Government have been in touch with the various leaders of Afghnistan to explore the chances of a consnesus over the acceptable interim set-up in Kabul after the Soviet pull-out; and
- (c) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). India, as a country in the region is deeply concerned about the Afghan situation. We are, therefore, in touch with all shades of Afghan opinion. We would like to see a negotiated political settlement which ensures an independent, non-aligned and sovereign Afghanistan.

Implementation of Punjab Accord

- 349. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government propose to take any further steps to implement Punjab Accord in the near furture; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Out of 11 items in the Memorandum of Settlement, 8 items have already been implemented and efforts are continuing to implement the remaining 3 items.

Technically Qualified Manpower

350. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of scientifically and technically qualified manpower in the country;

Written Answers

- (b) India's position in the World in regard to scientific personnel;
- (c) the names of countries which have asked for India's Scientific and technical know how during the last three years;
 - (d) the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to disseminate technology to rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R NARAYANAN): (a) The total stock of scientific and technical personnel at the beginning of 1985 has been estimated as 3.1 million and is expected to be around 3.8 million at the beginning of 1990.

(b) No comparable data is available regarding the stock of S & I personnel for various countries as there is no uniformity in the categories included by them in the stock of S & T personnel. It is, therefore, not possible to have a precise idea regarding India's position in the world with regard to stock of S & T personnel.

- (c) and (d). National Research Development Corporation of India received enquires from 21 countries regarding technologies available in this country. Details thereof are given in the statement below.
- (e) Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) etc. have set up institutional mechanism for transfer of technology developed by them to the rural areas.

The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) under the Department Rural Development acts as a national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at development and dissemination of technology relevant for rural areas for sectors other than those covered by ICAR and its sister bodies.

National Research Development Corportion of India has opened 35 Rural Technology Demonstration-cum-Training Centres in different parts of the country for development, demonstration and promotion of improved rural technologies.

Under the aegis of Science and Society Programmes of Department of Science & Technology, long term grant is being sanctioned to good voluntary organisations working in the field of rural development. It is expected that these groups will develop into Centres of Excellence and help in dissemination of information and technology in their respective areas.

Stetement

Enquiries Received at NRDC for Technology during the last 3 Years

S. No.	Country	Name of Technology
1.	Bangladesh	Pesticide formulation unit
	•	Cattle and poultry feed
		Activated carbon
		Baker's Yeast
		Straw board
		Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide
		Synthetic Iron Oxide
		Manufacture of Bricks
		Ampicillin Trinhydrate

1.

2

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3

Synthetic tanning agents
Ginger processing unit
Pesticide project
Dry packed green pepper
Garlic powder
Tamarind powder.
Mustard powder
Juice/Jam/Nector etc.
Milling of pulses
Infant food (Milk food)
Tomato paste
Agrowaste compaction M/C

2. Philippines

Activated Carbon Essential oil Fly ash bricks Mini cement plant Coconut water bottling Citrus fruit juice extractor Sorbitol Pappain IP and concentrate Tamarind Powder Garlic powder Wax emulsion Dehydrated green pepper Handmade paper Carbon paper Direct copy paper Lemon grass oil Solar water heater system

3. Indonesia

Activated carbon
Fruit juice
Extractor
Flat plat collector
Fuel oil burner
Mini rice mill
Boilers
Ginger/Garlic/Tamarind
Synthetic iron exide
Water filter candle
Chlorine tablets
Green pepper
Plant growth promoter
Rerefining of engine oil

Coconut complex

4. Malaysia

Water filter candles
Chlorine tablets
Mini cement plant
Brick manufacturing unit.
Activated carbon
Cattle and poultry feed

2

Written Answers

3

Plant growth promoter Tria contanol Menthol

5. Ivory Coast

Handmade paper Direct copy paper Thermo graphic paper Carbon paper Paper slate Corrugated roofing sheets Surgical cotton Citrus fruit juice Extractor Activated carbon Yeast from Molasses Garlic, Tamarind Mustard powder Absorbent cotton wool Fruit juice Drying ginger Rice mill Rerefining of used engine oil Water filter candles Brick manufacturing unit Ginger processing plant

6. Nigeria

Laundry cum Toilet Soap
Baker's Yeast from Mollasses
Menthol from Mintoil
Calcium Carbide
Tiny cement plant
Tomato paste
Mini soap and Detergent plant
Mini sugar plant
Spice Oleoresin plant
Maize mill
Water filter

7. Kenya

Gum Resin plant & Fine needle Board
Calcium Carbide Soium Silicate
Calcium Carbide
Nicotin sulphate
Coconut processing complex
Citrus fruit juice extractor
Agro-waste compaction machine
Calcium Gluconate
Handmade paper

8. Angola

Leather chemicals
Baker's yeast
Laundry cum toils

Laundry cum toilet soap
Pesticide Formulation Unit

Rwanda

Mauritius

20.

21.

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1	2	3
		Poultry & cattle feed Cattle licks Agro-waste compaction machine fruit processing unit Cirtrus fruit juice extractor Table salt Carbon paper Bricks Water filter candle Mini cement plant Milling of pulse Maize mill Destoners Leaf cupmaking machine Hand m ade paper paper slate
9.	Senegal	Fruit processing Maize mill Essential oil Printing & duplicating ink Citrus fruit juice extractor Modern rice mill HDPE woven sacks Intravenous fluid Fishmeal Baker's Yeast Agro-waste compaction machine
10.	Syria	Refining of used engine oil
11.	Trinidad & Tobago	Bottling of coconut water
12.	Bolivia	Spice Oleoresin plant
13. 14.	UAE Australia	Leather Tannery
15.	USA	Graphite Aluminium composite
16.	Tanzania	Graphite Aluminium composite Papin IP & papain conc.
17.	Togo	Wattle extract project Cocoa processing Essential oils Fruit juice nector Roofing tiles Coconut based technologies Foundry Melmoware Hand made paper Mini rice mill
18.	Zambia	Nicotine sulphate
19.	Guyana	Active Carbon Plant

Pectin from citrus wastes Sodium silicate from rice husk

Optimised milk food

Plaster of paris

Paper slate

[Translation]

Increase in production of Electronics Industry in Bihar

- 351. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) the percentage of increase in production of electronics industry during the last two years;
- (b) whether Government propose to set up more electronics industries:
- (c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a big electronics industry in Darbhanga, Samastipur and Madhubani districts of Bihar;
 - (d) if so, by what time; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF **OCEAN** DEVELOPMENT. **ATOMIC** ENERGY. **ELECTRONICS** AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The growth in Production of electronics industry was 43.7 per cent during 1985, 30.1 per cent during 1986 and is expected to be over 30 per cent during 1987.

- (b) Yes, Sir. Government encourages setting up of electronics industry throughout the country;
- (c) to (e). There is no proposal by the Government of India to set up any electronics units in Darbhanga, Samastipur and Madhubani districts of Bihar. However, the Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation is promoting electronics industry in Bihar. Department of Electronics provides all support and guidance whenever required.

[English]

Cost over-run on Delayed Projects

352. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated total cost, as on 1 January, 1988, incurred by Union Government due to delay in completion of Central projects;
- (b) the main sectors in which high losses due to delayed projects have been recorded; and
- (c) the measures contemplated by Government in respect of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The total increase in the anticipated cost of 78 delayed major projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores each as on 1.1.1988 is Rs. 19125 crores.

- (b) The sectors recording the highest increase in anticipated cost of the projects are Steel, Power, Petroleum & Natural Gas and Fertilizers.
- (c) Measures taken by the Government to expedite project completion inter-alia include:
 - Intensive monitoring of Projects by the Ministry of Programme Implemeentation through quarterly monitoring system;
 - Indepth periodical review of progress of projects by administrative Ministries and constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion;
 - Setting up of Task Force/Empowered Committees for problem solving and speedy implementation of projects;
 - Close follow up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays;

- Inter-ministerial coordination and Interaction:
- Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan;
- Review of project implementation by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure;
- Issue of directions for ensuring continuity of tenure of project head until the completion of project and 2-3 years beyond to ensure accountability for implementation.

Mid-term appraisal of Seventh Plan

- 354. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the reports of the Planning Commission after mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan have called for an increased priority to agriculture;
- (b) if so, whether these reports have suggested certain measures and have pointed out complacency about the performance in this sector;
- (c) if so, whether the Commission has suggested dry land farming; and
- (d) the other steps suggested for improving agriculture in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has been asked by the Prim: Ministe to prepare an Action Plan so as to ach eve the raised target of foodgrain by the end of Seventh Plan to the tune of 175 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has been suggested that the gap between the irrigation potential created and utilisation should be bridged. The coverage by improved seeds, preferably by high yielding varieties should also be enhanced. Therefore, the cropping intensity should be increased and coverage of HYV percentage should be increased in all the State.

- (c) Yes, Sir. In order to stabilise agriculture production in the dryland areas the National Watershed Development Programme should be implemented with greater vigour.
- (d) In addition to the measures suggested as listed in (a) above, it has been stressed that intensive measures should be taken to improve fertilizes consumption both in irrigated and rais fed areas by supplying in smaller packages and making it available within the five kms. of the reach of consumer. Besides, Pesticides/woodicides support to the Indian agriculture requires more fine tuning through efficient pricing mechanism and better quality control system. In respect of seeds, it has been stressed that the efforts should aim at increased production of high quality seed and their availability to farmers at reasonable price. Finally, it has been emphasised that the thrust Programmes like SRPP, NODP, OPTP, S&MEP should be implemented more efficiently and systematically.

Visit of Italian Prime Minister to India

- 355. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Italian Prime Minister visited India during January, 1988;
- (b) is so, the details of the agreements reached between the two countries; and
- (c) the joint ventures on which Italy has agreed to help India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir. The Prime Minister of Italy visited India on 8-10 January, 1988.

- (b) During the visit, the following three MOUs were signed:
 - (i) MOU on Financial Cooperation in the Energy Sector: This MOU provides for concessional credit of US \$ 250 million for use in the Energy Sector.
 - (ii) MOU concerning the Development Project for Malutainance Centre at the Regional Engineering College, Sri Nagar: The objective of the Project is setting up of a Maintainance Engineering College, at the Regional Engineering College, Sri Nagar.
 - (iii) MOU concerning Farakka Super Thermal Power Project: This MOU concerns the Grant Portion of Farakka boilers contract of National Thermal Power Corporation
 - (c) No specific decisions on any particular Joint Ventures were taken during the visit.

Six nations peace initiative Summit at Stockholm

356. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: DR. B. L. SHAILESH: SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER

JAIN: SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the six nations peace initiative summit held at Stockholm recently proposed the establishment of an integrated multilateral verification system with the United Nations as an integral part thereof;
- (b) if so, the names of the countries that participated in the summit;
- (c) the outcome of the discussions/ deliberations held with particular reference to disarmament; and

(d) the role played by India during the summit and follow up action taken by Government on the Stockholm declaration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The Stockholm Summit of the Six Nation Initiative for Peace and Disarmament decided that the six nations would jointly propose at the Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament this year that the UN would promote the establishment of an integrated multilateral verification system within the United Nations as an integral part of a strengthened multilateral framework required to ensure peace and security during the process of disarmament as well as in a nuclear weapon-free world.

- (b) Argentina Greece, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania and India which are the members of the Six Nation Initiative.
- (c) The Summit adopted the Stockholm Declaration which calls, inter alia, for far-reaching nucleur disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and for intorim measures for the prevention of an arms race in Outer Space and for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- (d) India participated actively in the discussions at Stockholm. The Stockholm Declaration was presented jointly by the Ambassadors of the six countries to various Governments all over the world. India will continue to strive for the total elimination of nuclear weapons and pursue this objective through all appropriate forums.

Nuclear Power Station at Nagarjunasagar

- 357. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh have assured the Union Government for providing infrastructural facilities to the proposed Nuclear Power Station at Nagarjunsagar; and

(b) if so, the time by which necessary clearance in this regard will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has evaluated several sites in Andhra Pradesh including Nagarjunasagar for setting up Nuclear Power Plants. The report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Indo-Soviet agreement for MIG-29 production

- 358. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether India and the Soviet Union have agreed to enter into an agreement for the production of MIG-29 aircraft for Indian Air Force recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the agreement and the necessary assistance to be provided by the Soviet Union in this regard; and
- (c) the time by which MIG-29 will be manufactured in the country and the place where the workshop is expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Some aspects of the question of licence manufacture of the MIG-29 aircraft in India are still under detailed examination.

Indo-Soviet collaboration in Defence aviation

- 359. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether India and the Soviet Union have signed a Protocol for diversifying collaboration in the field of Defence aviation recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the extent to which such a collaboration will help India in production of defence aircrafts for the Indian Air Force and the time by which such production is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (c). Do not arise.

Indo-China talks

- 360. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) when the next round of talks between India and China is proposed to be held;
- (b) the issues proposed to be discussed during the talks;
- (c) the outcome of various high level and official level talks which took place between both the countries during the year 1987; and
- (d) the issues which have not yet been settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (d). During the discussions held at various levels in 1987, both countries have expresed a desire to improve relations in all fields. While it may take time to settle the boundary question, it is felt that it should be solved through peaceful negotiations in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and that peace and tranquility should be maintained along the border.

The next round of official level talks between India and China will be held at a mutually convenient date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

Bilateral ties with China

361. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN; SHRI SRIBALI AV

PANIGRAHI:

SHRIMATI JAYANTI

PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to strengthen bilateral cooperation in various fields and to establish cultural ties with China; and
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government's intention to reconstruct and revitalize relations with China and to strengthen bilateral contacts in various fields including culture, has been conveyed to the, Chinese Government.

Restricted Area Permits

- 362. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3918 on 2 December, 1987 regarding restricted area permits and state:
- (a) Whether the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, West Bengal and Punjah were declared as restricted areas;
- (b) Whether Sikkim has not been included in the list of restricted areas;
- (c) If so, the reasons for not delegating the powers to State Governments to issue Restricted Area Permit; and
- (d) The reasons for exercising these powers by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) While the entire States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Punjab are Restricted Areas under the Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963, only 5 District of West Bengal namely Darjeeling, Cooch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur have been declared Restricted Areas.

- (b) Sikkim has been declared a protected Area under Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order: 1958.
- (c) State Governments have already been delegated powers to issue Restricted Area Permits subject to specified conditions.
- (d) It has been considered necessary to have proper verification before issuing Restricted Area Permits. This function can be performed in an appropriate and efficient manner at the Central level, where the information from various sources is pooled and accessible.

Seizure of Smuggied Arms by B.S.F.

363. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: SHRI S M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Border Security Force has seized the arms and ammunition smuggled into India on Indo-Pakistan border near Rattoke village on 26 December, 1987;
- (b) Wnether the seizure included two Chinese made arms; and
- (c) the number of persons arrested in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM). (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The following arms and ammunitions were seized by the BSF:
 - (i) Pistol .30 bore Chinese type

Weltten Answers

-2 Nos.

- (ii) Pistol .30 bore Magazines -4 Nos.
 - --2 Nos.
- (iii) Cleaning rods
- --- 18 Nos.
- (iv) No. 36 Hand Grenade (v) AK-47 Assault Rifles

Magazines

- 14 Nos.

(Chinese made)

(vi) AK-47 Assault Rifle ammunition (Chinese made)

-1236 Nos.

(c) One Zail Singh, S/o Laxaman Singh of village Rattoke has been arrested in this regard as a follow-up action and handed over to State Police for interrogation.

Concrete Electronic Policy

364. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Government propose to use electronics as a 'tool to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas, in India;
- (b) If so, whether any concrete policy has been formed in this regard;
 - (c) If so, the details thereof; and
- (d) To what extent electronics policy will reduce the poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-NOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN ENERGY. DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC AND SPACE ELECTRONICS K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). Government are promoting electronics in the rural areas for application to industrial, economic and educational development as one of the methods of narrowing the gap between rural and urban areas. Government has been working out various schemes for this purpose.

Activities of International Spy Gange

365. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: SHRI S.M. GURADDI: SHRI4Y.S. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether during the past few months international spy gangs have stepped up their activities in India, particularly in border areas:
- (b) If so, the details of the gangs busted; and
- (c) The steps taken or proposed to counteract these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Capital Ratio to Maximise the Production

366. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Planning Commission is in favour of concentrating on about 100 enterprises for high capital ratio to maximise the production potential and output;
- (b) If so, whether any formula has been formulated for the selection of enterpris*s;
- (c) If so, the other points of strategy for the consideration of boosting the production potential and output; and

(d) When the same is likely to be formed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (d). The Planning Commission is inclined to the view that selective and welldesigned interventions may be concentrated on a selected number of industrial enterprises with a view to maximising production potential and output of existing industrial structure. The details in this behalf are yet to be worked out.

New Electronics Policy

367. DR. V. VENKATESH: SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether any proposals jointly drafted by the Department of Electronics and the Electronics Commission has been submitted to Government for formulation of a new Electronics Policy; and
 - (b) If so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). A draft paper on Electronics in India has been jointly prepared by the Department of Electronics and the Electronics Commission and has been the subject of discussion at different gatherings of experts from industry and business held in different parts of the country. The draft is under consideration in the Electronics Commission.

Heroin Seized by Crime Branch

368. DR. V. VENKATESH: SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

- (a) The details of heroin, charas and other drugs seized during various operations by Crime Branch of Delhi police during last three months; and
- (b) The number of persons arrested in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The details of seizure made during the last 3 months viz. from November, 1987 to January, 1988 are given below:

Name of the drug	Quantity seized	
Heroin	Kg. 18.30 gms.	
Charas	Kg. 12.000 gms.	
Opium	Kg. 28.400	
Mandrex Tablets	2960 Tablets.	

(b) 24

Transfer of Non-Nuclear Areas to Other Institutions

- 369. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:
- [a) Whether Government propose to shed some non-nuclear areas to offer institutions; and
 - (b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRIKR. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). There are no proposals in this regard.

Creation of All India Services for Engineering. Medicine and Education

370. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations has recommended creation of All India Services for Engineering, Medicine and Education: and
- (b) If so, what steps Government have taken to implement this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have already initiated steps to persuade the State Governments on constitution of new All India Services as recommended by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations.

Lathi Charge on University Students

- 371. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether Government are aware of the recent unprovoked brutal police lathic charge and wror gful detention of about three hundred students including girls in Delhi;
- (b) If so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter;
 - (c) If so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) On 18th January 1988, some students of colleges Delhi Uni ersity Campus organised a demonstration against the incident of eveteasing. They blocked traffic on the Mall Road for about two hours. When efforts to persuade them to disperse failed, the Pelice had to take action to clear the road. 206 students were arrested and later released. There was no lathi charge.

- (b) and) (c). No such inquiry has been ordered.
 - (d) Does not arise.

Instructions Regarding preference to M.P.s

- 372. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD S'NGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether instructions were issued that Members of Parliament are to be given perference over other visitors;
 - (b) if so the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons why the instructions are not being scrupulously followed in all the Government offices, Departments, Ministries, public sector undertakings, Government controlled organisations; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the compliance thereof as well as to reiterate those instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. OF HOME CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to all Ministries and Departments providing inter alia that within the hours set apart by Government Officers to meet visitors and also during other office hours in which they meet outsiders, priority may be given to Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures except where a visitor has come by previous appointment, and the Member of Parliament or of State Legislature has come without an appointment In such cases also, the officer should see the Member of Parliament or a Member of a State Legislature immediately after he has met the visitor who came with previous appointment.

(c) and (d). No specific instance of violation of these instructions has been brought to the notice of this Department. In the circumstances, it cannot be said that the instructions are not being scrupulously followed. The need to reiterate instruction has not, therefore, been felt.

Communal Riots

373. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of communal riots which occured during the last six months. State/ Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the number of persons killed during these riots and the estimated loss of property: and
- (c) the steps taken to check the recurrence of incidents of communal riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). On the basis of available information, barring a few incidents of communal violence, there was no case of major communal riot in the country during the last six months.

(c) The Central Government remains Continuously in touch with the State Governments with a view to preventing and controlling communal riots as also for providing any such help and assistance as is required by the concerned State Governments.

[Translation]

Relief Materials to Sri Lanka

374. SHRI RAJ KUMAR PAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the quantum of relief materials sent to Sri Lanka so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): 5582.89 tonnes of relief materials have been sent to Sri Lanka so far.

Written Answers

{English}

Payment of Allowances to Workmen of Mazagon Dock Ltd.

- 3', 5. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Bombay High Court has directed to pay Leave Travel Allowance, Medical Allowance and House Rent Allowance to Women of the Mazagon Dock Ltd,. Bombay; and
- (b) the reasons why the payment has not been made so far inspite of the orders of the Bombay High Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 1. 1. 1988.

(b) Payment for January 1988 been made in respect of Medical Allowance and House Rent Allowance. Leave Travel Allowance will be paid to Workmen when they apply for it.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispu e

376. DR. DATTA SAMANT: SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: SHRI BANWARI LAL **PUROHIT:** SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Union Government to resolve the Maharashtra-Karnataka boundary dispute during the last two months.

- (b) the number of meetings held with the Chief Minister of both the States during the said period; and
- (c) whether any suggestion has been brought forward by any States in order to solve this boundary problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The Government of India have always been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned The Central Government remain in touch with both the State Governments in connection with their bilateral discussions. Central assistance as required in arriving at a mutually acceptable solution to the problem will be rendered.

Target fo production of Atomic Energy

377. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the sixth plan target fixed and actual production made in Atomic Energy in the country during the Sixth Plan;
- (b) whether Government have fixed higher target for the production of Atomic Energy in Seventh Plan;
- (c) if so, the achievement made in this regard as on 31st December, 1987; and
 - (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVE-LOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The actual Nuclear Power generation during Sixth Plan was 15170 million units against a target of 16,890 million units.

(b) to (d). The total Nuclear Power generated during the current plan upto 31st December, 1987 is 13540 million units.

Management training for I A.S. Officers

- 378. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether a new scheme has been finalised by the Union Government which envisages a special kind of management training for the IAS Officers within the age group of 35-40 years; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC PENSIONS AND GRIEVANCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY (SHRI P. OF HOME **AFFAIRS** CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No Sir. No new scheme has been finalised which envisages a special kind of management training for IAS officers within the age group of 35-40 years. The Management Development Institute, Gurgaon, have, however, offered to run a National Management Programme for officers belonging to All India and Group A Central Services as well as Senior Executives of the Public and Private Sectors. This Programme is supported by the Government. The details of this Programme are given in the statement given below.

Statement

NATIONAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

This programme has been specially designed for a mix of officers belonging to Group 'A' Services as well as Senior Executives of Public and private sector organisations to promote a joint developmental approach through management education. Participants are required to be sponsored by their respective Ministries/Organisations. The programme is residential.

Eligibility

The applicant should be a graduate, have minimum 5 years of experience and should be of 35 years of age or below.

Contents of the programme

The Programme consists of about 30 courses and 5 courses as electives besides the project work which carries weightage equal to 6 courses.

(1) Core Courses

Political, Economic and Social Environment and Policy Studies; Economic Analysis; Quantitative Methods: Mathematics, Statistics, Computers; Management Information Systems; Research Methodology; Production/ Materials/Project Management: Marketing: Finance: Personnel and Business Policy.

(ii) Electives

Each participant will be allowed to take 5 courses as electives for more depth of understanding. These electives could be related to functions of Business Management like Finance, Production, Marketing, Personnel Management and International Business.

(iii) Project work

Project work forms an essential element of the programme and has to be of a good "consultancy" level.

Sponsorship

This is a completely sponsored programme. Participants are advised to secure organisational sponsorship before submitting the application.

Venue, nature & duration of the progromme

The programme will be conducted at MDI Campus, Post Box No. 60, Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon-172001 (Haryana).

It is a 15 month programme, spread over five terms.

The programme will demand commitment, a high level of concentration, and long hours of work. The participants will be required to put in an average of 12-14 hours of work every day.

FEBRUARY 24, 1988

Implementation of 15-Point Programme for miporities

379. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WEI FARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress regarding implementation of each of the points of the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the welfare of minorities by each State and Union Territory:
- (b) whether the implementation is being monitored by the Union Government; and
- (c) if so, the details of the monitoring machinery indicating the States/Union Territories visited by concerned officials, the dates of visits and the response received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c), The progress of the implementation of the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme on Minorities Welfare is being monitored by the Ministry of Welfare. The States and the Union Territories have been asked to hold quarterly meetings to review the progress at the Chief Minister/Lt. Governor level and also at Chief Secretary's level and monthly review meetings at the District Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner's level and to furnish quarterly reports. Though it is not possible to measure the progress of the implementation of the programme in exact quantitative terms, the information received. however, indicates that there is now greater awareness at all levels and improvement in the implementation of the Minorities Welare Programmes. A constant contact is being maintained with the State Governments/ Union Territories through correspondence and discussions. The monitoring report is compiled by a Cell in the Minorities Wing of this Ministry.

Conference of Passport Officers

- 380. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the main recommendations of the conference of passport officers held in Delhi in January, 1988, especially with respect to need for simplifying the procedure to get a passport;
- (b) the decision of Government on these recommendations; and
- (c) the steps being taken for the implementation of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The main recommendations of the conference with regard to simplifying the procedure were as under :

- 1. Computerisation would be speeded up in 10 more passport offices;
- 2. Facilitation counters would be provided in all Passport Offices to help applicants;
- 3. The Passport application form will be simplified;
- 4. The supply of application forms to genuine applicants will be ensured at counters promptly and postal supply will be started, wherever the prescribed fee is received:
- 5. The distribution of such through Post Offices was also recommended and the Department of Posts have agreed in principle to supply them through Post Offices for which the postal Department has since been addressed:
- 6. Applications would be checked for complete entries and supporting documents at the time of their receipt in order to avoid protracted correspondence and delays;
- (b) and (c). The recommendations of the conference are being implemented.

Report of Judicial Reforms Commission

- 381. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:
- (a) the main recommendations of the Judicial Reforms Commission's report received by Government:
- (b) Government's decision on these recommendations; and
- (c) Steps, if any, being taken for implementation of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The Law Commission which has been entrusted to study the Judicial Reforms has by now submitted ten reports on different subjects. Copies of six reports (114th to 119th) have already been placed before both the Houses of Parliament. Copies of 114th report regarding Gram Nyalaya have been referred to various States and Union Territories for their views. Other reports are under examination.

Review of Resources Position of States

382. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government propose to have review of the resources position of remaining states before finalisation of plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME **IMPLEMENTATION** (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): The Annual Plan for 1988-89 for all the States except Punjab has already been finalised. The question of reviewing the resources position of the States does not arise.

Surrender of Tamil Militants

383. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of Tamil militants including LTTE activists who have (i) surrendered (ii) been captured or (iii) been killed during IPKF operations in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE: (SHRI K.C. PANT): The number of Tamil'militants who have surrendered so far to the IPKE is 155. The total number of those apprehended during the IPKE operations, as on 20.2.1988 is 3279, the majority of whom has been released after interrogation. In an operation of this kind it is not possible to determine the exact number of militants killed.

New Economic Strategy for Eighth Plan

384. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a new economic strategy has been evolved for the Eighth Five Year Plan for the ulterior object of achieving the employment by the year 2000 AD; and
- (b) if so, the main features of the new economic strategy and steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The economic strategy for the Eighth Plan has not yet been formulated.

(b) Does not arise.

Annual Plan for U.P. for 1988-89

- 385. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the annual plan outlay of Uttar Pradesh for 1988-89 has been finalized;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, sector wise;

- (c) whether the annual plan for hill areas of Uttar Pradesh has also been finalised; and
- (d) if so, the total amount allocated for these areas and the percentage by which this amount is more in comparison to the amount allocated previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION. (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Sector-wise amount is indicated in the statement below.
 - (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Rs. 260 crores, which is 10.6% higher than the previous year.

Statement

Annual Plan of Uttar Pradesh

	****	(Rs. lakhs)
Sect		1988-89 Agreed Outlay
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities.	20932
2.	Rural Development	19482
3.	Special Area Programmes	1306
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control.	43912
5.	Energy	79057
đ.	Industry & Minerals	11295
7.	Transport	20338
8.	Communications	
9.	Science, Technology and Environment	517
10.	General Economic Services.	2046
11.	Social Services.	51881
12.	General Services.	3234
	GRAND TOTAL	254000

Defence Production Establishments in Uttar Pradesh

386. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of defence production establishments in Uttar Pradesh:
- (b) the amount of expenditure incurred on the setting up of these defence establishments:
- (c) whether Government propose to expand any of these defence establishments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINIS-TRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There are 14 defence production establishments in Uttar Pradesh which include 9 Ordnance Factories and 5 units of 2 Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

- (b) The investment made over the years in these units (gross block) is around Rs. 320 crores.
- (c) and (d). In three Ordnance Factories, projects for manufacturing Opto-electronics equipment, armament and parachutes are under way. Expansion of one unit of Bharat Electronics Limited is under consideration. It will not be in the public interest to give more details.

Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen from Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

- 387. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the total number of army personnel belonging to hill districts of Uttar Pradesh retired and the total number of them who were provided re-employment in each of the last thee years;

(b) whether any special scheme is proposed for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen of these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY DEFENCE OF (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) According to the provisional figures as reported by the Zila Sainik Boards, the total number of ex-servicemen in the nine hill districts of Uttar Pradesh (namely, Almora, Chamoli, Dehra Dun, Landsdown, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi) is about 3.26,620. The number of ex-servicemen on the live register in the Zıla Sainik Boards of these districts seeking employment as in April 1987 was 14.680. Collection of districtwise data regarding re-employment of ex-servicemen has been started only from 1987. According to information available, the total number who were provided re-employment from January to June 1987 in six of the above districts was 14!. Information in regard to three district of Almora, Chamoli and Nainital is being collected.

(b) and (c). There is no separate or special scheme for rehabilitation of exservicemen in these areas. Two general schemes, namely, SEMFEX-I introduced in collaboration with IDBI and SEMFEX-II introduced with the help of NABARD are applicable to these areas also.

Hostels for tribal girls in U. P.

- 388. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have opened or propose to open this year some hostels in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh for tribal girls and boys;
- (b) whether Government have provided some financial assistance to the State Government during the past three years for setting up such hostels in these areas; and
 - (c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls, for which 50 per cent central assistance is given, the Government of Uttar Psadesh had submitted a proposal in February, 1988, for opening 5 hostels which is under examination. No proposal under the scheme were received from State Government in the years 1985-86 and 1986-87.

[English]

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Vacancies of Chief Vigilance Officers

389. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the particulars of organisations where the posts of Chief Vigilance Officers are lying vacant as on 31 December, 1986; and
- (b) the steps taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The names of organisations with vacancies of Chief Vigilance Officers as on 31.12.1986 is given in the Statement below.

(b) In addition to IPS officers, who were earlier being considered for such appointments, effort is being made to attract officers of other organised services as well as retired Army Personnel for these posts.

In order to attract them, a package of ncentives has been announced.

Statement

List of organisations where the post of Chief Vigilance Officers is vacant as on 31.12.1986

SI. No.

Organisation

- 1. Air India.
- 2. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped.
- 3. Aligarh Muslim University.
- 4. Artificial Limb Manufacturing Company Ltd.
- 5. Bal Bhavan Society.
- 6. Banaras Hindu University.
- 7. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
- 8. Betwa River Board.
- 9. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.
- 10. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
- 11. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
- 12. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
- 13. Bharat Wagon Engineering Company Ltd.
- 14. Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay.
- 15. Board of Practical Training.
- 16. Bongaigaon Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd.
- 17. Brahmaputra Board.
- 18. Bridge & Roof Company (India) Ltd.
- 19. British India Corporation Ltd.
- 20. Calcutta Dock Labour Board.
- 21. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
- 22. Central Board of Workers' Education,
- 23. Central Council for Resarch in Ayurveda and Siddha.

1 2

- 24. Central Council of Homoeopathy.
- 25. Central Institute of Budddist Studies.
- Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages.
- 27. Central Public Works Department.
- 28. Central Research Institute for Yoga.
- 29. Central Social Welfare Board.
- 30. Centre for Development of Telemetics.
- 31. Children's Film Society, India.
- 32. Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre.
- 33. Central India Ltd.
- 34. Cochin Refineries Ltd.
- 35. Coconut Development Board.
- 36. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
- 37. D.G.S. & D.
- 38. Damodar Valley Corporation.
- 39. Delhi Public Library.
- 40. Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
- 41. Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
- 42. Delhi Transport Corporation.
- 43. Delhi Urban Art Commission.
- 44. Dena Bank.
- 45. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.
- 46. Department of Culture.
- 47. Department of Education.
- 48. Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife.
- 49. Department of Mines.
- 50. Department of Revenue.

- 1
- 51. Department of Statistics.
- 52. Department of Women & Child Development.
- 53. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.
- 54. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.
- 55. Engineers India Ltd.
- 56. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
- 57. Film and TV Institute of India.
- 58 Food Corporation of India.
- 59. Gandhi Darshan Samiti.
- 60. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.
- 61. Gas Authority of India Ltd.
- 62. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
- 63. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
- 64. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.
- 65. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
- 66. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
- 67. Hindustan Steelworks Construction I.td.
- 68. Hindustan Vegetables Oils Corporation Ltd.
- 69. Hotel Corporation of India.
- 70. Indian Airlines.
- 71, Indian Council of Historical Research.
- 72. Indian Council of Medical Research.
- 73. Indian Council of Social Science Research.
- 74. Indian Dairy Corporation.
- 75. Indian Institute of Management,
 Calcutta.
- Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
- 77. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

1	2	1	2

78. Indian Institute of Technology,
Madras.

Written Answers

- Indian Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, Ahmedabad.
- Indian Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, Bhubaneswar.
- 81. Indian Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi.
- 82. Indian Museum.
- 83. Indian Overseas Bank.
- 84. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.
- 85. Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd.
- 86. Institute of Physically Handicapped.
- 87. International Airport Authority of India.
- 88. Jessop and Company Ltd.
- 89. Jute Corporation of India.
- 90. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.
- 91. Lakshmibai College of Physical Education.
- 92. M.M.T.G. Ltd.
- 93. Mazagaan Dock Ltd.
- 94. Medical Council of India.
- 95. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation,
- 96. Mineral Development Board.
- 97. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
- 98. Ministry of Commerce.
- 99. Ministry of Home Affairs.
- 100. Ministry of Water Resources.
- 101. Ministry of Welfare.
- 102. Mormugao Port Trust.

- 103. Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.
- 104. National Airports Authority of India.
- 105. National Aluminium Company Ltd.
- 106. National Board of Examinations.
- 107. National Building Construction Corporation.
- 108. National Council of Educational Research and Training.
- 109. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.
- 110. National Institute for Mentally Handicapped.
- 111. National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped.
- 112. National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research.
- 113. National Institute for the Visually Handicapped.
- 114. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences,
- 115. National Institute of Public Corporation and Child Development.
- 116. National Institute of Homoeopathy.
- 117. National Institute of Rural Development.
- 118. National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training.
- National Jute Manufactures Corporation of India Ltd.
- 120. National School of Drama.
- 121. National Seeds Corporation.
- 122. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.
- 123. Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports.

1 2 1 2 124. New Delhi Municipal Committee. 151. Sports Authority of India. 125. New Mangalore Port Trust. 152. State Farms Corporation. 126. North Eastern Hill University. 153. State Trading Corporation, 127. Nursing Council of India. 154. Steel Authority of India Ltd. Development Commissioner 128. Oath 155. Tea Board (Small Scale Industries). 156. Tea Trading Corporation of India. 129. Oil and Natural Gas Commission. 157. Technical Teachers' Training Institute. 130. Oil India Ltd. Bhopal, 131. Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd. 158. Technical Teachers' Training Institute, 132. People's Action for Development Calcutta. India.

- 133. Pharmacy Council of India.
- 134. Physical Research Laboratory.
- 135. Post graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research.
- 136. Praga Tools Ltd.
- 1)7. Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd.
- 138. Pyrites, Phospates and Chemicals Ltd.
- 139. Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation.
- 140. Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya.
- 141. Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta.
- 14?. Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh
- 143. Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd.
- 144. Richardson and Crudas (1972) Ltd.
- 145 Salar Jung Museum.
- 146. Samyukt Kendriya Gramin Bank.
- 147. Sangeet Natak Academy.
- 148. Scooters India Ltd.
- 149. Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
- 150. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics, Engineering and Research.

Company Ltd.

159. Technical Teachers' Training Institute,

160. Telecommunication Consultants India

and Pharmaceuticals

163. University Grants Commission.

Drugs

- 164. Visakhapatnam Steel Project.
- 165. Western Coalfields Ltd.

Chandigarh.

161. Triveni Structurals Ltd.

Ltd.

162. U.P.

Investigation of complaints by Chief Vigilance Officers

390. SHRI E AYYAPU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints investigated against Central Government employees by the Chief Vigilance Officers during 1986; and
- (b) the number of such complaints investigated in the Delhi Administration during 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GNIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 9404.

(b) 3369.

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Allocation to various States for 1988-89

- 391. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) the allocations approved for the year 1988-89 annual plan of various states by the Planning Commission so far;
- (b) the increase in the allocations over the last three years;

(c) whether the increased allocation in the 1988-89 plan outlay of various States match with the increase in the administered prices of coal, iron, petrol which are essential for every State project; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

(c) and (d). All relevant considerations including prices of inputs are taken into account in making assessment of resources and plan outlays of States.

Statement

Annual Plan 1988-89 State-wise Agreed Plan Outlays

(Rs. Crores)

States		1988-89	Percentage increase over		
		Agreed Outlays	1987-88	1986-87	1985-80
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1250.00	4.2	25.0	54.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.00	14.5	40.0	72.6
3.	Assam	610.00	6.1	22.0	48.8
4.	Bihar	1600.00	6.7	3 9. 1	88.0
5.	Goa	92.00	15.4	£	2
6.	Gujarat	1275.00	9 .9	34.2	58.6
٧.	Haryana	600.00	2.6	14.3	25.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	260.00	10.6	26.8	46.9
9.	J & K	450.00	20.0	42.8	73.1
10.	Karnataka	900.00	3.4	17.6	38.2
11.	Kerala	500.00	13.6	28.2	40.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1702.00	8.4	23,2	45.5
13.	Maharashtra	2430.00	4.7	15.7	42.9
14.	Manipur	122.50	16.7	40.8	75 0
15.	Meghalaya	130.00	18.2	42.8	73.3
16.	Mizoram	85.00	21.4	46.6	77.1
17.	Nagaland	110.00	17.0	41.0	69.2
18.	Orissa	835.CO	11.3	39.2	85.6

- @ Plan not yet finalised.
- * Does not include 'Special Central Assistance' for Hill Areas.
- £ Not available as 'Goa' become a State only in 1987.

New technology for production of MIG-27

392. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has switched on to the new technology for the production of MIG-27 and MIG-29;
- (b) the percentage of indigenisation achieved in the production of MIG-27; and
- (c) whether HAL has submitted plans for effecting improvements of MIG-27 and whether the plans are pending clearance by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRJ V. PATIL): (a) MIG-27 M aircraft is being produced by M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) with the help of the technology offered by the the Soviet Union. MIG-29 aircraft is not being produced at HAL.

(b) MIG-27M aircraft is to be produced in various phases, finally leading to its manufacture from raw material. Indigenisation is envisaged to progressively increase during the different phases of production.

(c) No, Sir.

Representation of SCs/STs in Judiciary

Written Answers

393. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Judges in the Supreme Court and each High Court as on 1st January, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): In the Supreme Court, as on 1.1.88, there was 1 Judge belonging to the Scheduled Caste.

In the High Courts, as on 1.11.87, there were the following Judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per information received from the Registries of the High Courts:—

High Court	SC	ST
Allahabad	1	1
Andhra Pradesh		
Bombay	1	
Guwahati	******	1
Karnataka	1	
Kerala	1	
Madras	1	
	6	1

Inclusion of Banjara Community in ST List

Written Answers

- 394. SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-WARA RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have taken a decision to include several Banjara Tribes of different states in the list of Scheduled Tribes by bringing an amendment to the Constitution;
- (b) if so, the number of tribes so identified; and
- (c) the likely date by which the Constitutional amendment required will be brought before the Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAN): (a) and (b). The information cannot be disclosed in public interest.

(c). No time limit can be specified since any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Crime aganist Women

- 395. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether a study conducted by the Central Government shows that crime against women in the country has shown alarming increase in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the percentage of increase in various types of crimes against women in last three years:

- (c) the reasons for the same; and
- (d) the efforts Government have made to check such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL. PUBLIC **GRIEVANCES** AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). No study has been conducted by any Central Government Agency on crime against women for the entire country during the last three years. However, the Bureau of Police Research and Development had done a Study in 1986 on "Unnatural deaths of married women with a special reference to dowry deaths—a sample study of Delhi" which was conducted to find out the nature and extent of unnatural deaths of young married women and to ascertain the corelation of such deaths with the evil of dowry.

Available information on crime against women during the year 1984, 1985 and 1986 is given in the statement below.

(d) The prevention of crime falls within the purview of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law regarding offences against women stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have also been amended to deal effectively not only with dowry death cases but also with cases of cruelty to married women. In order to deal better with other criminal offences against women e.g. illegal sale of girls for trafficking, 'Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Gills Act' has been amended and the amended Act is known as Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986.

Statement

Number of Cases as crime against women in the country during 1984, 1985 and 1986.

SI. No.	Crime Head	1984	1985	1986
1.	Chain Snatching	3,107	3,233	3,579
2.	Kidnapping and Abduction	7,297	8,440	8,906
3.	Rape	6,203	6,356	7,321
4.	Molestation	14,141	15,160	16,393
5.	Eve-Teasing	3.081	3,531	5,064
6.	Dowry Deaths	659	990	1,319
	TOTAL	34,470	37,710	42,582

Note:—Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

US Assistance to IAF

396. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether USA has agreed to provide advance electronic systems and training equipments to the Indian Air Force; and
 - (a) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Issue of Passports

- 397. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether long queues are seen outside the passport offices in the country for getting passport application forms and the passports;
 - (b) if so, the reasons thereof;

- (c) steps taken by Government to ease the situation:
- (d) the number of application pending for issue of passport for more than one month with reasons for the delay; and
- (e) the steps taken to ensure issue of passports within one month of application?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) It is a fact that there is a considerable rush in the passport office for getting passport application forms and for issue of passports:

- (b) (i) there has been a temporary shortage of application forms as a result of problems in the Govt. Printing Press.
- (ii) Arrears in the issue of passports exist due to delays in receipt of verification forms from the concerned local police authorities.
- (c) (i) The passport application forms are now being printed in large number to create sufficient stocks. Efforts are being made to supply these forms through the Post Offices net work. The forms are at

present distributed at Passport offices to genuine applicants in their names and Passport Offices distribute these forms by post also within 2-3 days of receipt of requests which are accompanied by postal order for the value of the forms and postal charges.

- (ii) More vigorous steps have been initiated including issue of reminders to the concerned police authorities through the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments for expeditious return of verification forms.
- (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House shortly.
- (e) Instructions to Passport Offices already exist to issue passports within one week of receipt of clear police reports.

[Translation]

Supply of Cartridges of 30 Carbine Rifles to members of Parliament

- 399. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the price at which cartridges of 30 carbine rifles are supplied to the licence holders from the defence establishments in Jabalpur and at other places;
- (b) whether the said cartridges are supplied to the military police and other officers only and not to the Members of Parliament who hold valid licences;
 - (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government propose to provide the 30 carbine rifle cartridges to the Members of Parliament also?
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The price at which cartridges of .30 carbines are supplied to persons of the entitled cate-

gories, who were issued these weapons by the Army by way of disposal, is Rs. 840 per thousand.

- (c) Earlier, .30 carbines, which were surplus to the Army's requirements, were issued to certain entitled categories. The cartridges too were, therefore, intended for the use of those to whom the weapons had been issued. Members of Parliament were not in the entitled category for the issue of weapons.
- (d) In the interest of law and order and because of the lethality of these carbines, these weapons are no longer being issued even to the entitled categories. The question of extending the entitlement for release of cartridges for these weapons does not, therefore, arise.

[English]

Return of Indian Scientists from abroad

- 400. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of Indian scientists in foreign countries till 1987 with names of the countries; and
- (b) the number of scientists who have returned to India after serving in foreign countries during the last four years, with details of services in which they have been absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). It has not been possible to maintain a list of Indian scientists serving in foreign countries and those who have returned to India after serving there.

Population of Blinds

- 401. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) the population of blind persons in the country state-wise; and
- (b) the measures being taken by Government for their education in vocational training and rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAN): (a) Statement—I indicating the number of blind persons per one lakh population is given below.

(b) Another statement—II indicating the measures being taken by the Government for education of blind in vocational training and rehabilitation is given below:

Statement I

Estimated number of persons having visual disability per one lakh population	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	769	426
Assam	190	168
Bihar	518	291
Goa (includes Daman	451	216
& Diu) 1/2/		
Gujarat	481	244
Haryana	530	473
Himachal Pradesh 2/	398	348
Jammu & Kashmir	248	141
Karnataka	593	315
Kerala	255	303
Madhya Pradesh	484	309
Maharashtra	528	307
Manipur 1/2	203	68
Meghalaya 1/2	251	139
Mizoram 2/	226	92

1	2	3
Nagaland 2/	No Rural	36
	Sample	
Orissa	758	501
Punjab	727	373
Rajasthan	635	376
Tamil Nadu	565	637
Tripura 2/	585	395
Uttar Pradesh	664	394
West Bengal	364	219
Chandigarh 1/2	143	111
Dadar & Nagar Haveli 1	318 N	o Urban
		area
Delhi 1/	419	173
Pondicherry 1/2/	814	259
All India	553	356

- Less than 1000 households surveyed in rural areas.
- 7/ Less than 1000 households surveyed in urban areas.

Statement II

The primary responsibility of the welfare and rehabilitation of disabled persons lies with the State Governments. Nevertheless, the Central Government has taken up programmes for education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped, including the blind which act as pace-setter. The following schemes/programmes are implemented for the education in vocational training and rehabilitation of blind persons.

EDUCATION IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING

(a) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

Assistance is given to voluntary organisations for establishing institutions/schools for providing vocational training to disabled persons including the blind. Under this scheme 90% of the cost of the project is met by the Central Government.

(b) Scholarships

Scholarships are given to disabled students including the blind for pursuing the academic and vocational studies. Those students who are getting on the job training are given stipend. The students/trainees are also given readers' allowance in addition to the amount of Scholarships. The rate of scholarships varies between Rs.85 and 240/depending upon the class of study, whether the student is a day's scholar or hostelers etc.

(c) 16 Vocational Rehabilitation Centre have been set up to access residual ability of the disabled including the blind and arrange their training to place them in regular employment. 6 skill training workshops and 11 Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centres have been added to these VRCs to promote training and placement of disabled, including the blind in gainful employment.

OTHER REHABILITATION MEASURES

(a) Employment

1 per cent vacancies in Central Government in Group 'C' and 'D' and in comparable posts in Central Public Sector Undertakings are reserved for the blind persons. Age relaxation upto 10 years is given for appointment to vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D'.

Government of India helps voluntary organisations in setting up programmes for vocational training to the handicapped and for getting up sheltered workshops. Voluntary organisations are also given financial assistance for appointment of placement officers to help the handicapped in open employment.

To encourage private sector employers to employ handicapped persons, the Government of India gives national awards annually to outstanding employers of the handicapped, including the employers of the blind.

(b) Self-Employment

 $7\frac{1}{2}$ reservation is given to handicapped persons in petrol pump outlets/gas dealerships/Kerosene oil agencies/diesel depots etc. Partially blind persons are eligible for getting gas agencies and petrol pump outlets, and completely blind persons are eligible for getting kerosene oil agencies and diesel depots.

Nationalised banks provide loans to physically handicapped persons at a nominal rate of interest (4 per cent) under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme.

Ministry of Communications given public telephone booths to physically handicapped persons through which they can earn a living.

State Governments and local bodies allot kiosks, vending stalls to handicapped persons to help them earn a living.

Ministry of Welfare has launched a pilot scheme of District Rehabilitation Centres under which comprehensive and coordinated services for the rural handicapped are provided. The emphasis in the DRCM so far as economic upliftment of the handicapped is concerned, is to tap the unorganised sectors of the economy like petty shops, vending stalls, service centres and self employment in agriculture and allied sectors.

(c) Under the scheme of aids and appliances and educational aids for the blind like braille slates, braillers, tape recorders are given to blind students depending upon the course of study.

MISCELLANEOUS

Priority is given in allotment of residential accommodation to handicapped Government employees enabling them to secure allotment much ahead of their turn.

Payment of postage is exempted, both inland and foreign for transmission by post of braille literature.

Institutions for the blind are permitted to import equipment and apparatus required for education and training of blind free of duty.

Central Government blind employees are granted conveyance allowance @ 10 per cent of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 75/- per month,

Travel concessions are available to

- (a) Upto 50 per cent for travel by Indian Airlines;
 - (b) 75 per cent for travel by Rail.

Guidelines Regarding inquiry against I A.S. Officers

- 402. SHRI H. N NANJE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MANISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have issued any instructions/guidelines regarding the action to be taken against IAS officer and others working in Government/Public Sector Undertakings against whom cases have been registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, General instructions already exist on the action to be taken against all Government employees.

(b) These improvement are contained in the Department of Personnel and Training's directives issued on 5.9.75 and as amended from time to time.

It would not be in public interest to disclose these details.

Indo USSR Joint efforts for Creating New Type of Lasers

- 403. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Indian and Soviet scientists will pool their efforts in the field of quantum electronics to create new type of lasers in the near furture;
- (b) if so, by what time they will be able to create new type of lasers; and
- (c) the details of agreements made between the two countries, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-NOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN OF OCEAN THE **DEPARTMENTS** ATOMIC ENERGY. DEVELOPMENT. ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Under integrated long term programme of cooperation in science and technology between India and USSR, laser science and technology has been identified as one of the areas of Details of the programme cooperation. are given in the statement below.

Area (A): Laser Science and Technology

S 1. No.	Projects with brief Objectives	Institutes (Indian and Soviet)	Coordinators (Indian and Soviet)
		India	India
1. Te	echnology of gas lasers	B.E.L. Pune	— G. K. Bhide — B. E. L. Pune
	Objective: to transfer	USSR	USSR
	technology for production of:	- Sci. Res. Centre Technological Lasers, Moscow	-G. A. Abilsiton
(a)	Up to 10 Watt power Argon and Krypton ion laser		
(b)	Argon and Krypton ion laser photocoagulator		
_,	owth and characterization of laser	India — BARC — C.A.l.	India —D.D. Bhawalka ^r
	Objective:	- Burdwan University	
(a)	growing facility at one of	I.I. Sc.	
	the Indian institutes.	USSR	USSR
(b)	conducting joint R and D in growth and characterisation of crystals and their evaluation for various applications.	— Instt. of Gen. Phys. Moscow	V. V. Osiko
1. R	& D in lasers and their	India	India
•	plications	— C. A. I.	— D. D. Bhawalkar
	Objective: To carry out joint	- BARC	
	research in following areas:	— I. I. Sc.	
		- I. I. T. Kanpur	
		- I. I. T. New Delhi	
(a)	Laser Spectroscopy and	— Cochin University	
(L)	Photochemistry Medical applications	- Sri Chitra Tirumal Instt. of Medical	
(0)	Medical applications of Lasers	Science and Techno	10gg
	O: 1483613	POINTS WITH TACITOR	1059

1	2	3	4
(c)	Material Processing with Laser	- C. G. C. R. I.	
(d)	Laser glasses	USSR	USSR
	•	Instt. of	- V.S. Letokhov
		Spectroscopy,	— V. I. Konov
		Moscow	
		- Instt. of Gen.	
		Physics, Moscow	
	Initial activity during 1987-89		
(i)	Visits (Nos):	16 visits)
(ii)	Stay (Man-months):	70 months	Each side

(iji) Other activities:

Joint seminars on:

- (1) Growth and characterization of Laser and Nonlinear Crystals (Planned for December, 1987)
- (2) Medical application of Lasers

Interim Relief to Workers of Indian Rare Earths, Kerala

404. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the workers of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Eloor, Kerala have been demanding for interim relief for quite sometime back; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K, R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The workers of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., have been demanding interim relief (IR) with effect from 1.1.1986. Managements of Public Sector Enterprises on indu-

strial DA have been authorised to sanction IR with effect from 1.1.1986 when period of validity of wage settlements has expired or is to expire shortly. The wage settlements of IRE workers are due to expire only on 30.6.1989 and therefore the employees of IRE Ltd. are not governed by the above Mentioned Government decision. Workers Union have now demanded that the IR ranging from Rs. 100 to 420 depending on the basic pay of workers should be paid as advance which would be subsequently adjusted against the IR payable to them. This request has been accepted and necessary action is being taken for the payment of interim relief as monthly advance with effect from 1.1.1988

Recommendations of Study Group on lost momentum in farm sector

405. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Group headed by the Member in charge of

Agriculture for regaining the lost momentum in the farm sector and for preparing action plans to ensure that the targets are realised in this sector; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF **IMPLEMENTATION** PROGRAMME (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) A Task Force headed by Member, in-Charge, Agriculture. Planning Commission was constituted with a view to devising a short term strategy for achieving a foodgrains production level of atleast 175 million tennes by the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. This was considered necessary in view of the set back to agricultural production on account of the recurring widespread droughts/floods in various parts of the country in recent years.

(b) The Task Force chalked out a tentative strategy for developing Action Plans at the disaggregated level in respect of selected districts in 14 States. Those districts were selected which were seen to be having untapped potential for increased foodgrains production that could be realised within the Plan period by Action Plans for concerted efforts to remove identified constraints. After a discussion with the concerned State Governments, in a meeting called on 7th and 8th February, 1988 in Delhi, some changes in the identification of the thrust districts were indicated. The States, having been provided with necessary clarifications on the purpose and approach of the Action Plan, were requested thereafter to prepare detailed Action Plans which could be operationalised. The Task Force is finalising its Report and after the States have done further detailed exercises according to the suggested strategy, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, would bold a further meeting/ meetings to finalise the Action Plans for their implementation from the very next aeseon i.e. Kharif 1988.

Survey conducted to assess level of radiation and uranium prospecting

406. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the findings of the ground survey and the aerial survey conducted in Kalpakkam Atomic Plant to assess the patural level of radiation;
- (b) the details of findings of surveys conducted by the Atomic Minerals Division in other parts of the country for uranism prospecting; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-NOLOY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVE-ENERGY. **ATOMIC** LOPMENT. ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Ground carried out along a 5-KM coastal stretch in Mahabalipuram, Chinglepet District Tamil Nadu during field session 1984-85 did not reveal any significant radioactive mineral occurence. Two aerial survey flights by Atomic Minerals Division in January 1988 by airborne gammaray spectrometer did not reveal any anomalous radioactivity around Kalpakkam.

(b) and (c). Uranium anomalies have been located in large number of areas throughout the country. The activities are in different stages of exploration. Some of these are being investigated by exploratory drilling. Fifteen new projects have been identified for integrated survey and prospecting for uranium.

Madras Atomic Power Station

407. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) The results of inquiry held to find out the causes for the development of minute cracks in the blades of the HP motors of two turbines at the Madras Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam and the action taken thereon to avert such mishaps in future; and

(b) the steps being taken to remove the root causes for the failure of Unit I and Unit II of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) Investigations into the cause of cracks in turbine blades of both units of MAPS are in progress with the help of M/s General Electric Company, UK and M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. After the investigations are completed, suitable steps will be taken to avoid occurrence of such cracks in future.

Cases pending in Kerala High Court

- 408. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of cases pending in Kerala High Court as on 1 January 1988; and
- (b) The steps taken to clear these pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As per information furnished by the Registry of the Kerala High Court, 46798 main cases were pending before the High Court as on 30th June 1987.

(b) Steps taken to expedite disposal of pending cases have been indicated in the Statement below.

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency in Courts

1. Elimination of arrears in all courts has been discussed in the Conference of

Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August-st September 1985 and the Resolutions of the Conference have been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments.

- 2. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters
 Patent Appeal from judgment of Single
 Judge of the High Court in Second
 Appeal (vide Section 100-A).
- 3. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended in 1978 to expedite trial of Criminal cases.
- 4. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 443 as on 1st February 1988.
- 5. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission on delay and arrears in High Courts and other Appellate Courts are being implemented by the High Courts.
- 6. The High Courts are taking the following steps to expedite disposal of cases:
 - (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped together;
 - (b) Matters are fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;
 - (c) Printing of records is dispensed with, in many cases; and
 - (d) Priority is given to cases requiring quick disposal.
- The Government have entrusted the Law Commission, the study of the judicial system to introduce necessary reforms.

The terms of reference are:

(a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by;

- (i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;
- (ii) Setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;
- (iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- (b) The matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.
- (c) The procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the fora envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii);
- (d) The method of appointments to subordinate courts, subordinate judiciary;
- (e) The training of Judicial officers;
- (f) The role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice;
- (g) The desirability of formulation of the norms, which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such Undertakings;

- (h) The cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants;
- (i) Formation of an All India Judicial Service; and
- (j) Such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purpose aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

Deportation of Persons Affected with AIDS

- 409. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether some foreigners suffering from AIDS have been sent to India from Pakistan;
- (b) If so, their number and whether steps are being taken to send them back; and
- (c) If so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Two foreign nationals suspected of suffering from AIDS entered India on 29th December, 1987 from Pakistan. Immediate orders were issued to all the FAO's in the country for their detection and deportation. The departure from India of these foreigners have been confirmed.

Report of Abid Hussain Committee on CSIR

410. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RANJITSINGH

GAEKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

- (a) Whether the Abid Hussain Review Committee's report about working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been received;
 - (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) Whether the report has been examined and decision taken thereon:
 - (d) If so, the details thereof;
- (e) Whether any of the recommendations made in the report has been implemented; and
 - (f) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Abid Hussain Review Committee Report had been received by the Government. The recommendations of the Committee, inter-alia, include:

- (i) Re-drafting of the character of CSIR and the laboratories:
- (ii) Revamping the management structure of the CSIR and the laboratories;
- (iii) Guidelines for selection of R & D projects;
- (iv) Increasing the earnings of CSIR;
- (v) Measures to improve the mobility of the scientists;
- (vi) Training and re-training of personnel;
- (vii) Modernisation of laboratories
- (viii) Restructuring of laboratories
- (ix) Transfer of few laboratories to Scientific Departments of Government,

- (x) Government policies to:
 - (a) promote R & D industry
 - (b) Facilitate the use of indigenous technology, and
 - (c) Improve the absorption of imported technology.
- (c) to (f). Yes, Sir. The Report of the Abid Hussain Committee has been examined by Scientific Advisory Council to PM (SAC-PM) and later considered, in light of the observations made by SAC-PM, by the CSIR Society in its meeting held on 2nd February, 1988. The CSIR Society directed that:
 - (i) CSIR implement those of the decisions which are within its purview.
 - (ii) Obtain the Government sanction on decisions; implementation of which would necessitate amendments to Rules and Regulations & Bye-laws of CSIR; and
 - (iii) Examine in detail certain recommendations.

Action taken in this regard is to be reported back to the Society within a period of 3 months.

Israeli Atrocities on Palestinians

- 411. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether recently there has been reports about upsurge in Israeli atrocities on Palestinians in Arab occupied areas; and
- (b) If so, the reaction of Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIR3 (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has strongly condemned Israeli atrocities against the Pales.

tinian inhabitants of the occupied territories. It has reaffirmed India's unequivocal support for the Palestinian cause and has called for concerted international efforts for an early convening of an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices to negotiate a just and durable settlement of the Palestinian question.

Implementation of Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement

412. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made in the implementation of the Indo-SRI Lankan Agreement as on 31 January, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement to establish peace and normalcy in Sri Lanka signed on 29th July, 1987 in Colombo. As envisaged in the Agreement, the Sri Lankan Government have withdrawn their troops to pre-May 25, 1987 positions. The Home Guards have been disarmed. The Sri Lankan Government has declared amnesty for militants who lay down arms and support the Agreement. They have released over 3000 Tamil political prisoners. The return of refugees from India and the process of resettlement of displaced persons has started. The Sri Lankan Government have passed legislation setting up Provincial Councils and devolving power to them. They have also passed an election law for holding elections to the Provincial Councils. Steps are now being taken to organize elections to the Provincial Councils so that the will of Tamils can find democratic expression. The Government of India is constantly monitoring further progress.

Recall of IPKF from Sri Lanka

413. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Government are considering to withdraw IPKF from Sri Lanka; and
- (b) If so, the time by which these personnel would be withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The IPKF is in Sri Lanka at the request of the Sri Lankan Government on the specific mission to implement the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement and assure the security and safety of all communities in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. The duration of the IPKF's stay in Sri Lanka should be seen in this perspective.

Meetings of District Magistrates

- 414. SHRI VS. KRISHNA IYER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether a workshop of District Magistrates in the country was convened recently;
- (b) If so, the purpose for which it was held;
- (c) How many such meetings have been held so far:
- (d) The number of District Magistrates who attended these meetings;
- (e) Whether the concerned State Governments were informed about these meetings; and
- (f) Whether the TA and DA of the District Magistrates who attended the meetings were met by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (a) Yes Sir. Two Workshops of Collectors/District Magistrates were convened on 10-12 December, 1987 at Bhopal and on 13-16 February, 1988 at Hyderabad respectively.

- (b) The theme of the Workshops was Responsive Administration which is Point No. 20 of the 20 Point Programme. Workshops explored ways and means on how the administration could be made more responsive.
- (c) and (d). Two such workshops have been held as indicated under (a) above. There were 81 participants in the first workshops and 99 in the second.
- (e) Not only were the State Governments informed about the Workshops, but they nominated the part pants.
- (f) The boarding and lodging charges of the participants and the course fee were met by the Government of India while the travel expenses to and fro the Workshop were met by the respective State Governments.

Strategy to fight Terrorism

- BASAVARAJES-415. SHRIMATI WARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;
- (a) whether a long term strategy has been evolved to fight terrorism in Punjab and other States:
 - (b) if so, its main features;
- (c) whether the 'State Governments have also been consulted in the matter; and
- (d) if so, how many States have agreed; and
- (e) to what extent the new strategy will help to curb the terrorism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL. PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). In a meeting held with representatives of the Governments of seven Northern States and U.T. Administrations of Delhi and Chandigarh. to discuss anti-terrorist measures, it was, inter-alia, decided that special cells may be set up in the concerned States and UTs for continuous monitoring and liaison between them and with Central agencies regarding terrorists activities. Steps for tightening up security measures in Banks. Railways and Airports and for mounting action against smuggling and for unearthing illicit arms and suggestions for involving the community in complementing security measures to create a climate against terrorism were made. Action in this regard has been initiated by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations.

(c) It is hoped that these steps will enable the Administration to put down terrorism with a strong hand.

[Translation]

Plan allocation for U.P. for 1988-89

- 416. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) the sector-wise plan allocation of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88:
- (b) whether the said amount has been fully utilised or will be utilised by Uttar Pradesh during the said period; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE AND PLANNING MINISTRY OF MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) and (c). For the year 1986-87 the plan outlay has been almost fully utilised. For the year 1987-88 it is anticipated that there would be some shortfall in resources leading to a shortfall in Plan expenditure. Main reason for this is the serious drought in most of the States. The proposal from the State for the revised outlay is awaited.

Statement

Sector-wise Plan Allocation of Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. lakhs) Major Head 1986-87 1987-88 1 Agriculture & Allied 13816 17361 Activities II Rural Development 14565 15758 1065 1130 III Special Area **Programmes** 37797 46991 IV Irrigation & Flood Control V Energy 69467 86218 VI Industry & Minerals 11348 12908 VII Transport 19740 22494 VIII Communications ... IX Science, Technology 360 425 and Environment 1503 2013 X General Economic Services XI Social Services 30884 4'661 3041 XII General Services 2455 203000 250000 Grand Total.

[English]

Indian Ships captured by Pakistan

417. SHRI SAIFUDDIN
CHOUDHURY:
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some Indian sailing vessels coming from ports in the Gulf were captured by Pakistani authorities in January, 1988; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to get these vessels released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Three Indian sailing vessels with 43 crew bound for India from the Gulf were captured by the Pakistan authorities in January, 1988. Government have protested in this matter to the Government of Pakistan and the latter have, during the recently held bilateral talk on exchange of fishing vessels and crew, agreed to consider their release along with other Indian fishing vessels and crew under their custody.

Capture of fishing vessels by Pakistan

- 418. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of Indian fishing vessels and crew members captured during January, 1988 by Pakistani authorities and the reasons therefor?
- (b) the steps taken for their release and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether some of the released vessels are missing; and
- (d) if so, the details and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) 14 Indian fishing vessels and 95 crew members were captured by the Pakistani authorities in January, 1988 allegedly for intrusion into their waters.

- (b) Government have been vigorously pursuing the release and repatriation of the Indian fishing vessels alongwith the crew with the Government of Pakistan. During the bilateral talks held on this subject on 10-11 February, 1988, it was decided that these vessels along with the crew would be released and repatriated within about 60 days.
- (c) and (d). Some Indian Vessels released by Pakistan in January, 1988 are reportedly lost due to rough weather.

Christian Missionaries

- 419. SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;
- (a) the number of Christian Missionaries of foreign nationality residing in India as on 1-1-86, 1-1-87 and 1-1-88;
- (b) whether any new Missionaries have been permitted to enter and reside in the country during the last 3 years;
- (c) the nationality-wise break-up of the Christian Missionaries as on 1-1-88;
- (d) their break-up sponsoring organisations-wise; and
- (e) their break-up by the State of residence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a), (c) to (e). Accurate figures are not available since no such statistics are maintained. However, the approximate number is between 2500 and 2800.

(b) Yes, Sir, on merits of each case.

Detection of foreign Nationals in Assam

420. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

- (a) the number of foreign nationals detected and deported from Assam since the Assam Accord upto December, 1987;
- (b) the number of cases referred to the Foreigners Tribunals and to the Illegal Migrants (Determination) Tribunals upto December, 1987;
- (c) the number of persons who were found to be foreigners or illegal migrants by the Tribunals upto December, 1987;
- (d) whether Government are aware that some Indian citizens have been harassed in the process of detection; and
- (e) if so, the procedure adopted to stop such harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

- (b) Upto December, 1987, 19,253 cases have been referred to Foreigners Tribunals and 8,908 cases to illegal Migrants (Determination) Tribunals.
- (c) Upto December, 1987 the Foreigners Tribunals have found 2695 persons as foreigners. Similar information in respect of illegal Migrants (Determination) Tribuns is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.
- (d) and (e). Several complaints have been received regarding harassment of Indian citizens in the process of detection of foreigners in Assam. These complaints have been referred to the State Government for appropriate remedial action. The State Government have assured that instructions have been issued for proper supervision of detection process by senior officers so as to avoid harassment to Indian citizens.

12.00 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

【图riglish】

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter dated 22nd February, 1988 from Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, an elected member from Sheohar Constituency of Bihar, resigning her seat in Lok Sabha. I have accepted her resignation with effect from today, the 24th February, 1988.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Banskura): Sir, we have all given an Adjournment Motion (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please do this. I would like to tell you (Interruptions) I will tell you later on.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, yesterday also I raised it. What happened in Tripura on the eve of the elections.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can tell you one thing. I discussed it yeserday with you. But there are certain other ways in which you can discuss it. I have no prot lem, But under this it is not permissible and I will not like you ro break the rules...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the instructions of the Election Commission have been flouted (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, this is unprecedented. It was done without consulting the Chief Minister

and the Chief Election Commissioner. What they are doing is undemocratic, Sir...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Article 324 of the Constitution says that the Chief Election Commissioner is supreme. His instructions were flouted. This has never happened anywhere.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We want to censure the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't shout, I will let you know. If the Election Commission. complains about something, I will do it Otherwise, there are other ways and we have been doing these things and discussing these things. You can bring this motion with my consent in any other form and we can discuss it. The Government has no hesitation in discussing it. I have talked to the Home Minister about this aspect and he is willing to have a discussion. But I cannot open the floodgate breaking the rules. So you have to come to me and we shall work out what we can do. There is no problem. I have assured you always that whatever we can do under the rules, I will not disallow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, can we not do it under the rules? Even Adjournment Motion is a part of the rules. Under the rules this is permissible. We want to censure the Government for what they have done. It is the most undemocratic action so far... (Interruptions).

MR. SI'EAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, when there is an occassion, I always allow it. When I do not find it, I do not allow it. It is not about me...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Why are you making noise?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA; Sir, the Gavernment while replying to a question in Rajya Sabha have admitted that they did not consult the Chief Minister before declaring the while of Tripura as a disturbed area. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. That is all right....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Shrimati Rajendra Kumari Bajpai...

(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India Kanpur, National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, National Institute for the Orthooaedically Handicapped for 1986-87 and statements for delay in laying these paper etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (i) Review by the Government on working of the Artificial Limbs

Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5484/88]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report
 (Hindi and English versions) ot
 of the National Institute of
 Rehabilitation Training and
 Research for the year 1986-87
 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hind. and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research for the year 1986-87.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5485/88]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped for the year 1986-87.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above,

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5486/88]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report
 (Hindi and English versions) of
 the National Institute for
 mentally Handicapped for the
 year 1986-87 along with
 Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped for the year 1986-87.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5487/88]

- (9) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Debra Dun for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun for the year 1986-87.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-5488/88)

(11) (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (it) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi for the Year 1986-87.
- (12) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5489/88]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay for the year, 1986-87.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5490/88]

Annual General Administration Report of Andaman and Nicobar Administration for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5491/88]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Report of National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi for 1986-87 and Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay for 1986-87 and Statement for delay in laying these Papers etc., etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, on behalf of Shri K.R. Narayanan, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act. 1956:
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1986-87.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1986-87, along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5492/88]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5493/88]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, Sec No. LT-5493/88

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1986-87.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts
 (Hindi and English versions) of
 the Institute of Mathematical
 Sciences, Madras, for the year
 1986-87 together with Audit
 Report thereon.
 - (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1986-87.
- (5) A stathment (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5494/88]

Notifications under Ali India Services Act, 1951 and Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:
 - (i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G S.R. 682 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1987.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay)
Seventh Amendment Rules
1987 published in Notification
No. G.S R. 683 (E) in Gazette
of India dated the 14th
December, 1987.

Papers Laid

- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (B) in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1987.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. GSR. 685 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1987.
- (v) The All India Services (Confidential Rolls) Second Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 959 in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1987.
- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 960 in the Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1987.
- (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 961 in the Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1987.
- (viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. GSR, 962 in the Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1987.
 - (ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre

- Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 963(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1987.
- (x) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S R. 998 (B) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1987.
- (xi) The Indian Police Service (Pay)
 Eighth Amendment Rules,
 1987 published in Notification
 No. G.S.R. 999 (E) in Gazette
 of India dated the 21st
 December, 1987.
- (xii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 51 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1988.
- (xiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 52 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1988.
- (xiv) The Indian Police Service
 (Appointment by Promotion)
 Amendment Regulations, 1987
 published in Notification No.
 G S.R. 1018 (E) in Gazette of
 India dated the 30th December
 1987.
- (xv) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S R. 1019(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1987.
- (xvi) The Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) First Amendment Rules, 1987 pub-

lished in Notification No. G.S R. 947 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1987.

(xvii) The Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) First Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 42 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1988.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5495/88)

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:
 - (i) The Central Industrial Security Force (First Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 710 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1987.
 - (ii) The Central Industrial Security
 Force (Second Amendment)
 Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G S.R. 711 in
 Gazette of India dated the 26th
 September, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5496/88]

Annual Administration Report of Cantonment Boards for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, on behalf of Shri Shivraj V. Patil, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administration Report Cantonment Boards for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5497/88]

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLL AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-Sixth Report

[English]

SHRI M THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri): 1 beg to present the Forty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a special incident has taken place. I want to bring it to your notice.......

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: ON 18 February 6 Governors

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. No, Governor is to be discussed here......

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA (Ban-kura): Sir, regarding Tripura, it should be allowed...... ((Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You may please talk to me later on. ((Interruptions)

PMBR Committee Reports

[English]

SHRT BASUDEB ACHARYA: Sir. tomorrow it should be taken up... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot.

[Translation]

We had decided yesterday that first thing should come first...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tulsiram, I know my limits.

[Translation]

You should also exercise your rights within the ambit of the rules.

If you talk to me in my chamber, there will be no need for both of us wasting our time in exchanging views here. You talk to me. If you can make me understand that you are doing a right thing. I will accept. There is no problem. (Interruptions) Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU **DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): Sir, I have raised a very important issue regarding the breach of privillegs... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Later on.

AN HON. MEMBER: We will listen to the Railway Minister first.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Sir, before the presentation of the Railway Budget, it has been leaked out.

[Translation]

FEBRUARY 24, 1988

MR. SPEAKER: How can you say that? Since when have you become the Railway Minister?

(Intercuptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How do you know that the same thing will come up?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: I have sent you the newspaper cuttings, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not go after newspaper cuttings.

(Interruptions)

(Pedda-G. BHOOPATHY palli): Sir, the name of Penchalliah by Doordarshan...

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me. 1 will look into it.

[English]

You give it to me.

12.10 hrs.

[English]

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1088-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir. 1 rise to present the Estimates for the year 1:87-88 and Budget Estimates for the year 1988-89 for the Indian Railways.

Introduction

It was gratifying for us in the Railways to have received continued support and

encouragement from Honourable Members from all sections of the House, and everincreasing co-operation from members of the public. This served to enthuse and inspire Railwaymen to new heights in the year 1986-87, and in the current year 1987-88.

The best productivity indicator of freight operations. Net Tonne Kilometres Wagon per Day, which had increased to 1296 (BG), in 1985-86, reached a new high when it touched 1420 in the year 1986-87—an improvement of as much as 10%. 1350 was the target for the terminal year of the 7th Plan. I am happy to say, we have steamed way past this figure three years ahead of time. It has enabled the Indian Railways to retain the position it had achieved last year as a world leader in freight capacity utilisation, leaving behind countries even in the developed world. Members will appreciate the magnitude of the increased freight transport effort when I state that with only a very marginal increase in the wagon fleet, the first two years of the 7th Plan together, have produced an additional 41.1 billion net tonne kilometres. This has surpassed by as much as 56% in these two years alone, the transport increase of 26.2 billion in the entire five year period taken together, of the 6th Plan.

Freight Performance 1986-87

In 1986-87, the Railways crossed a new milestone of 300 million tonnes, loading 307 million against a target of 294. This was 21 million tonnes more than in 1985-86.

Drought and Floods

As the House is aware, a major calamity affecting large parts of our country was the unprecedented drought. The Railways took up the challenge, and joining the rest of the nation in the drought management effort of the Government, ensured massive movement of diesel, foodgrains and edible oil to drought-affected areas meeting the demands in full. Movement of these commodities to the affected areas, during the crucial months, recorded increases of up to 200 per cent over the same month last year.

This was not the only crisis which the Railways faced during the year. The floods that ravaged the Eastern and North Eastern parts of the country, caused extensive "wash-aways" of long sections of track. The snapped links were restored at commendable speed, and, special efforts mounted, to ensure the flow of essential commodities to the North East region, even during the period of dislocation. I would like to take this opportunity to record my appreciation for the splendid job done by railwaymen. working round the clock.

Freight Performance 1987-88

In the current year 1987-88, in spite of having to cater to the urgent needs of the drought situation and contend with the serious dislocations of rail links due to floods, I am happy to inform the House, that the freight performance in the first 10 months, enables me to say with confidence that Indian Railways is poised, for the third year in succession to surpass its annual targets. These had been fixed for the current year at 313 million tonnes of originating traffic (revised to 316) and 223 billion net tonne kilometres.

Financial Performance 1986-87

The financial performance has also kept nace with that of freight. The House will recall that while presenting the last Budget, I had estimated that the year 1986-87 was likely to end with a surplus of Rs. 11 crores. The House will be glad to know, that with additional revenue effort and strict financial management, the Railways have instead. after paying full dividend of Rs. 578.85 crores to the General Revenues, ended the year with a surplus of not Rs. 11 crores but surplus of Rs. 101.99 crores. The surplus was largely used for passenger and staff amenity works and on essential operating improvements.

Energy Conservation

In order to further absorb a large part of mounting input costs, efforts are on to economise through even greater efficiency in energy utilisation. Indian Railways, due to their size of operations, are a major consumer of energy. Over one-fifth of the working expenses is accounted for by coal. diesel and electricity. As a result of measures taken, specific fuel consumption in diesel and electric has recorded a drop. Energy conservation committees have been set up in the Railway Board, Zonal Railways. Divisions, Production Units and Workshops, to initiate and oversee conservation measures. Development of designs of ligher weight coaches and wagons, use rail wheel lubricators, aerodynamic profiling of rolling stock, and manufacture of fuel-efficient locomotives, are some of the long-term measures being pursued. To reduce the capital, operational and maintenance costs in electrification, a new 2 × 25 KV system is also being considered.

Financial Performance 1987-88

Measures to obtain economics have begun to yield desirable results. In the current year 1987-88, the surplus had been assessed at Rs. 69 crores. However, since then various post-budgetary developments have brought the Ordinary Working Expenses under heavy strain. These include throw-forward payments arising out of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations, payment of enhanced Productivity Linked Bonus, additional Dearness Allowance due to increase in rates, and increase in prices of coal and steel. These post-budgetary factors will account for an additional net expenditure of Rs. 296 crores under Ordinary Working Expenses, the Revised Estimates for which are placed Rs. 6045 crores. This amount has been arrived at after taking into account economies exercised during the course of the year. I am, however, glad to say that we intend to fully cover the extra outgo through a greater revenue effort, with the gross traffic receipts rising to Rs. 8474 crores compared to Rs. 8179 crores estimated in the Budget.

The House may recall that when I had presented a surplus Budget for the year 1987-88, without taking recourse to any tariff hike, a concern had been expressed that the Railways would have to introduce major supplementary fares and freight increases during the course of the year. Such apprehensions have been proved wrong. The results are now there for the House to see. In spite of the rise in costs

due to the post-budgetary factors just mentioned, and after paying full dividend of Rs. 640 crores to General Revenues, the surplus in 1987-88 is likely to be maintained at Rs. 69 crores.

Passenger Services

Passenger traffic recorded a significant increase during the last two years. The passenger kilometres carried in the very first two years of the 7th Plan, rose by about 30 billion, compared to a total increase of 28 billion in the entire five year period taken together, of the 6th Plan. Despite the constraint of locomotives, cooches and terminal capacity, the carriage of this additional traffic was made largely possible through improved utilisation of coaches and rationalisation of rake links.

New Services in 1987-88

In the year 1987-88, we introduced 64 new trains, and increased the frequency of eight existing trains. We recognise the importance of improving train services between the southern parts of our country and the national Capital, both in terms of time and in terms of frequency. In pursuit of this objective, we have ensured that the national Capital is connected with the four Southern State capitals of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras and Trivandrum by daily superfast express services.

New Services in 1988-89

It is our constant endeavour, whilst striking a judicious balance between passenger movements and that of freight, to increase passenger services to the maximum extent possible. I am happy to inform the Honourable Members that from the timetable coming into force with effect from 1st May 1988, several new trains will be introduced. These are:

- A Superfast Express between Nagpur and Bombay (3 days a week).
- A Superfast Express between Bom÷ bay and Varanasi (4 days a week).
- 3. A daily Express train between Hyderabad and Sirpur Kagaznagar.

Dr. V. VENKATESH (KOLAR): What about Bangalore? Karnataka has been totally neglected here. What about Kolar-Bangarpet gauge conversion?

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA:

- 4. An Express train between Sambhalpur and Bhubaneswar via Tirlagarh (6 days a week).
- 5. A daily Express train between Lucknow and Kanpur.
- 6. A daily Express train between Samastipur and Jaynagar.
- 7. A daily Passenger train between Katni and Chopan.
- 8. A daily Passenger train between Nizamabad and Parbhani.

The frequency of a number of trains will be increased. These are:

- 1. 133/134 Ahmadabad Howrah Express from 4 days a week to daily.
- 159/160 Durg—Varanasi Sarnath Express from 3 days a week to daily.
- 59/60 Madras Hyderabad Charminar Express from 5 days a week to daily.
- 4. 933/934 Bombay—Lucknow Express from thrice to 4 days a week.
- 5. 935/936 Bombay—Mangalore, now named Netravati Express, from twice to 3 days a week.
- 953/954 Mahanadi Express via Jabalpur from thrice to 4 days a week.

The runs of three existing trains will be extended. These are:

- 1. 147/148 Delhi—Sitapur Express up to Balamau.
- 2. 141/142 Guna—Ujjain Passenger up to Nagda.
- 3. 913/914 Bombay—Muzaffarpur Express up to Chhapra.

Honourable Members will also be glad to know that in addition to 36 new suburban trains introduced in Bombay during 1987-88. it has been decided to add another 22 services in the Bombay area. In Calcutta, in addition to the 11 new suburban trains introduced during 1987-88, eight more trains are proposed to be added this year.

Air-conditioned Sleeper Coaches on M.G.

In accordance with the new emphasis on improving the metre gauge system, we have recently introduced air-conditioned sleeper coaches on seven metre gauge trains, in addition to three trains already having this facility. Air-conditioned sleeper coaches are now available on Delbi-Ahmadabad Mail, Pandian Express between Madras and Madurai, Nellai Express between Madras and Tirunelveli, Rock Fort Express between Madras and Tiruchchirappalli, Ashram Exbetween Delbi and Ahmadabad, Ajanta Express between Kacheguda and Munmad, Nainital Express between Lucknow and Kathgodam, Delhi-Bikaner Mail, Delhi-Jodhpur Mail and Ahmadabad-Jodhpur Superfast Express. It has also been decided that this facility will soon be extended to the Kamrup Express between Guwahati and Dibrugarh.

Passenger Terminals

Keeping in view the projections of the future demand of passenger traffic, we feel it is imperative to re-design, upgrade and create additional terminal facilities. However, since this involves large investments, the programme will have to be undertaken in a phased manner. To meet the present, and more importantly, the future requirements, we have decided to establish new passenger terminals at Kurla and Bandra for Bombay, and at Shalimar for Calcutta. Similarly, the terminal facilities at Hazrat Nizamuddin and New Delhi are being expanded for the Delhi area.

Computerised Passenger Reservation Systems

A major step in the area of passenger facilities has been the decision to establish computerised reservation systems at places

where the volume is often leading to delay in obtaining reservations and consequent inconvenience. Within the short span of two years, computerised reservation systems have been developed and installed for all trains in Delhi and Calcutta. Reservation facilities have been made even more conveniently available with the provision of satellite offices. Apart from New Delhi Reservation Office, facilities are now available at Parliament House. Sarojini Nagar, Kirti Nagar, Dehli Shahdara. New Delhi, Delhi Main and Hazrat Nizamuddin. One more satellite reservation office is planned in the trans-Jamuna area. S.milarly in Calcutta, reservation facilities are now available at Howrah, Sealdah, Old and New Koilaghat, Fairlie Place and Alexander Court. Six more centres are planned in different locations in the city. In Bombay, computerised reservations are available at Bombay VI and Bombay Central. It is expected that all trains will be covered by March 1918, with extension terminals also functioning at Churchgate. At Madras, the computerised reservation service has been introduced on a few trains with effect from 2nd October, 1987, a year ahead of schedule.

Similar projects at Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Lucknow and Secunderabad have been approved.

While on the subject of computerised passenger reservations, the House may be interested to know that an estimate indicates that for Delhi alone, about 15 million manhours are saved annually as a result of provision of computerised reservations and satellite offices. If to this is added the saving in transportation cost due to shortening of journeys undertaken by prospective passengers, Members will appreciate that considerable socio economic benefits have accrued to the community.

Railway Equiries

In continuation of the efforts to improve passenger facilities, the enquiry system is being streamlined, so as to ensure furnishing of prompt and reliable information. The Railways have been directed to bring about qualitative improvement, by increasing the telecommunication channels where necessary, by effective monitoring through centralised enquiry offices, and by improving display systems at station platforms.

Directorate of Passenger Amenities

To ensure effective coordination in implementing policy guidelines and for emphasising the need to respond and cater expeditiously to passenger requirements, it has been decided to set up a Directorate for Passenger Amenities in the Railway Ministry.

Railway Claims Tribunal

The Railway Claims Tribunal Bill, 1987, passed by both the Houses of Parliament during the Winter Session, has been another major step towards better customer service. These Tribunals will go a long way in reducing the burden on the courts, and, in providing an exclusive and expert body for the speedy disposal of claims. Benches will be set up at Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Ernakulam, Gorakhpur, Guwahati, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, New Delni, Patna and Secunderabad.

Container Corporation

An evaluation of the potential international container traffic and its speedy growth has clearly highlighted this as an area for greater attention. Accordingly, it has been decided to establish a Container Corporation under the administrative control of the Ministry of Kailways, for the development and management of inland container depots and container freight stations in the country. In addition to the seven container depots already functioning at different locations in the country, it has been proposed to set up a full-fledged inland container depot, with modern facilities, at Tughlakabad.

Technology Upgradation

This has been the third year in succession, in which Indian Railways have managed to sustain a continued improvement in their ability to handle larger and larger volumes, both in passenger and freight traffic. Undoubtedly, traffic will continue to grow in the coming years. Keeping in mind the constraint of resources that exists, the only way to successfully meet the ever-increasing

future demands on the system, is by improving our capacity to absorb and implement new technology. It is with these objectives in mind that we have planned technology improvements in selected areas, covering various segments of railway operations, supported by investment programmes. The envisaged programme includes running of heavier freight trains, interacity multiple unit train sets, longer passener trains, improved wagon and coach designs, high horse power locomotives, strengthened track, and a more reliable and efficient signalling and communication network.

Action has been taken to initiate for the future, indigenous development through a well-defined and structured technological development plan with specified missions. Our effort is to achieve-development through synergy, involving industry and centres of advanced learning. The Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of the Railways (RDSO), is being restructured to be a centre of excellence in certain fields. The investment outlay for Research in 1988-89 has been increased by £0% over the current year.

In the area of communications, a beginning has already been made in the use of optic fibre cables, which are immune to inductive interference. The project was commenced recently at a cost of Rs. 10.3 crores between Churchgate and Virar, on the Western Railway, and is expected to be completed by March 1989. In the current year, optic fibre communication is under implementation on the suburban section of the Central Railway. It has also been decided to extend such a system to the 864 kilometres that are proposed for electrification by 1990-91.

Two other projects sarctioned in the current year are to provide a radio link between the train and the traffic control room on the busy Delhi- Mughalsarai route, and, between the driver and the guard of selected trains.

For meeting the needs of intensively worked terminals and junction stations, work has already started on a train describer and central traffic control pilot project for the

Delhi area, at a cost of about Rs. 20 crores. This will provide real-time information of train-running, with the position of trains in the Delhi area indicated automatically through a central computer, relayed at the terminal stations on flip-flap communication displays. It will also greatly improve the utilisation of track and platform capacity. The project is expected to be completed by May 1990.

To improve and modernise track maintenance and relaying systems, we are adding 33 high capacity track tamping and maintenance machines to our existing fleet of 84. We have also planned installation of high-speed turnouts for improved operations. For on-site welding of track, a mobile flash butt welding plant has been procured.

Safety

Sophisticated safety devices are being inducted into the system. An auxiliary warning system has been introduced on the Churchgate-Virar suburban section of the Western Railway. This system enables display of the signal aspects to the driver sufficiently in advance, and initiates automatic application of brakes to control the speed of the train, if the driver were to ignore the signal. This is the first project of its kind on the Indian Railways. Sanction has also been accorded for similar systems in the Bombay VT- Kalyan suburban section of Central Railway, and the main line sections Delhi-Bombay (Western Railway route) and Delhi-Mughalsarai. For level crossings, trials are being undertaken of a 'solar powered train actuated approach warning safety device', which would give an audio-visual warning of approaching trains to road users. Along with these developments, track circuiting of running lines is being extended to more stations, and axle counters are being provided on selected routes in a phased manner Emphasis continues to be laid on all basic requirements for safety, covering track, signalling gear and rolling stock. I wish to repeat, that we are not prepared to strike any compromise involving safety of trains, and, the thrust towards greater awereness and safety consciousness amongst railwaymen continues The House will appreciate our carnestness in this regard, in that the contribution made to the Accident Compen-

sation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund, is now almost seven times of what it was in the year 1984-85—the last year of the 6th Plan.

All these measures have yielded results. The trend of improvement continues. The House may recall that the Railways had recorded the lowest-ever figure of 1.30 train accidents per million train kilometres in the year 1985-86. This figure came down by 13 per cent to 1.13 in 1986-87. In the first nine months of the current year, 1987-88 there has been a further improvement of 7 per cent.

I would, however, like to assure the House that we do not wish to take refuge behind figures. A train accident is a matter of deep concern and distress to us, and no complacency will be allowed to creep in by seeking solace from statistics.

Plan Allocations

The translation of our plans into reality ultimately depends on the size of our allocations. The constraint of resources which the Railways are facing, is a matter which is well recognised by the House. Early in this financial year, the plan allocation for the Railways, was raised from the budgeted figure of Rs. 2980 crores to Rs. 3400 crores. This was, however, scaled down to Rs. 3300 crores, to enable diversion of funds for drought relief. In the ensuing year, our plan allocation is Rs. 3850 crores and commensurate targets have been fixed. The stress on the judicious distribution of this allocation over the various plan heads will continue. The clear emphasis will have to remain on the rehabilitation and modernisation programme, on which alone, as much as 70 per cent of the total annual Plan outlay is being spent.

Internal Resources

In financing our plan, an important feature in recent years, has been the increasing resource internal contribution. This contribution to the annual Plan amounted to 50 per cent in 1986-87, compared to 25 per cent in the 5th Plan, and 42 per cent in the 6th Plan. Taking into account the investments to be financed by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, the internal and extra-budgetary resources component for the current year would rise to as much as 65 per cent. As the House is aware this is reckoned after full payment of dividend to the General Revenues. estimated at Rs. 640 crores in 1987-88. Through these measures, we on our part, are trying to help lighten the burden on the General Finances, and thereby, contribute towards the success of the national effort.

New Lines and Gauge Conversions

In view of the priorities that have had to be fixed due to the shortage of resources, progress on new lines and gauge conversion projects has had to proceed on a selective basis. The new lines commissioned so far in the current year, are the stretch between Jaggayyapet Town and Jaggayyapet, which completes the Motumari-Jaggayyapet project, and metre gauge line between Vishnupuram and Nadikude. The other new lines that are expected to be completed in the current financial year are:

- (i) Bhuj-Naliya (MG) 106 km.
- (ii) Miryalguda-Nadikude (BG) 39km.
- (iii) Lalabazar Jamira (MG) 30km.
- (Iv) Bhatinda Byepass Phase-I 6km. (BG)

We plan for completion of another four lines in 1988-89. They are:

- (i) Kota—Chittaurgarh (BG) 166km.
- (ii) Rarur-Dindigul (BG) 73km.
- (iii) Balipara—Gamani (MG) 14km.
- (iv) Bhatinda Byepass Phase-II (BG) 2km.

31 on going new line projects, involving a total length of 2614 kilometres, are yet to be commissioned. The residual requirement of funds for completing all the ongoing new line projects, is about Rs. 1470 crores.

Similarly, there are 10 gauge conversion projects, involving a total length of 1429 kilometres, yet to be commissioned, the balance requirement of funds being approximately Rs. 452 crores. In the current financial year, the 178 kilommetre long conversion between Suratgarh and Bikaner will be commissioned, whilst the Moradabad—Ramnagar conversion (78km) is likely to be completed by the end of June 1988.

Upgradation of the Metre Gauge System

An important policy decision taken has been to give a higher emphasis on improving the metre gauge system which comprises about 39 per cent of the total route kilometrage on Indian Railways, and, is by itself, larger than many other national railroads. We have already introduced airconditioned sleeper coaches on the metre gauge system as mentioned by me earlier. Procurement of metre gauge coaches has considerably stepped 1987-88. To enable higher speeds and more traffic throughput on the metre gauge system, it will be our endeavour to strengthen the track, improve the signalling system, plan for better transhipment facilities. and design more powerful fuel-efficient locomotives and improved rolling stock.

Surveys

Surveys for 14 new line projects (2251 km) and five gauge conversions (1136 km) are in progress. An important survey for the west-coast link between Mangalore and Roha has recently been completed, ahead of schedule. A survey for a new line between Ahmednagar and Parli-Vaijnath via Bir (250 km) is proposed in 1988-89.

Road over/Under Bridges

As far as road overbridges are concerned, 23 new works have been included in 1988-89 Works Programme at a cost of Rs. 26 crores. We are constantly in touch with the State Governments to have their share of commitments expedited so that ongoing works can be completed on schedule.

Bridging the Brahmaputra

India is a country famed for her massive rivers. Bridging the mighty Brahmaputra is no easy task. The Railway engineers constructing the road bridge at Tezpur completed it well ahead of the target. The three kilometre long bridge, so vital to the region, was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in April 1987. The task is being

undertaken yet again for a 2.3 kilometre rail-cum-road bridge at Jogighops. The construction employs the most modern 'cable-stayed' bridge technology for a 650 metre span. It will mark a new stride in railway bridge engineering in India.

Track Renewal

An important and essential part of the rehabilitation programme is the effort to wipe out the large accumulated backlog of track renewals. At the beginning of the 7th Plan, the Railways had 19,000 kms of track overdue for renewal. The accelerated pace of the renewal programme, which has been initiated from the year 1985-86, would enable us to wipe out all arrears by 1995. The progress that has been achieved so far in the 7th Plan is in accordance with this programme.

Railway Electrification

A similar emphasis is being laid on the railway electrification programme on high-density routes. The electrification that is expected to be completed in the first three years of the 7th plan, will be almost the same as the total route kilometrage electrified in the nine years previous to the commencement of the current plan.

A landmark reached in the current year, under the accelerated programme, was the completion of the electrification of the Bombay-Delhi Western Railway route, on schedule. This is the second trunk route fully electrified after the Delhi-Calcutta route, which was completed in 1976.

Urban Transport

As Honourable Members will appreciate, we in the Railways are fully aware of the challenges ahead, and progress as evidenced indicates, that the priorities laid down will prepare the ground to meet such challenges. The Urban transport scene is, however, one area which gives rise to apprehensions in the mind. Urban transport projects are of such magnitude, that it is well-nigh impossible for any single agency to provide for them, in any meaningful manner. During the Budget speech last year, I had outlined

approach towards solving this problem. I had said that "...urban transprt is primarily the responsibility of the city authorities the world over, it is important that the State Governments and city admmistrations come forward with a cost sharing arrangement, both for the initial capital, and for the recurring expenditure".

I would like to commend the Maharashtra Government's positive response to the costsharing of the Mankhurd-Belapur link, construction of which has made good progress A positive attitude has also been evinced by the Dehli Administration in response to the Urban Development Ministry's proposal for an urban rail transport system for Delhi. Unless similar initiatives are taken by other authorities and agencies, I can visualise urban transport becoming a major crisis area of the future.

Whilst on the subject of urban transport, I would like to compliment the people of Calcutta, in their manner of use, and in their co-operation towards the maintenance of the Metro Railway and its various installations. It is a shining example of the benefits that can accrue to all concerned from a responsible and enlightened user.

Production Units

The performance of our Production Units has a great bearing on our total transport capacity. The output at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works, Integral Coach Factory, and Wheel and Axle Plant proceeded as per targets laid down in the year 1986-87. In spite of higher targets in some units, this performance was sustained in the first nine months of the current year, except in the case of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, frequent power interruptions affected the production schedule. I am also glad to say, that in spite of the extremely formidable task of completion in 24 months, the Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala will be in a position to roll out its first coach by 31st March 1988, on target. The Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON), were especially entrusted with a major part of this job, in view of the extremely project schedule. Their contribution deserves special mention.

Public Sector Undertakings

This brings me to the Public Sector Units under the Ministry of Railways. Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON), registered a turn-over of Rs. 176.5 crores and a record profit after tax of Rs. 20.3 crores, in the year 1986-87. The Company has been making a profit continuously for the last 10 years, and, its cumulative foreign exchange earnings now exceed Rs. 117 crores.

Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES), continues to maintain its excellent progress and earned a higher after-tax profit of Rs. 4.8 crores in 1986-87. It has secured prestigious contracts in the field of international consultancy and undertaken important assignments at home. Because of its high reputation abroad, it has been able to secure a major five year contract of Rs. 182 crores, to operate and maintain the new high-speed railway line of the Iraqi Railways.

The third Public Sector Undertaking, Indian Railway Corporation (IRFC), has so far raised about Rs. 960 crores, of which Rs. 400 crores was in the current financial year. I would like to emphasise, that these resources are a part of the Railway Plan, and do not constitute any additionality. The funds raised by the Corporation are proposed to be invested in railway assets such as wagons, coaches and locomotives.

Conservation of Forest Wealth

Conservation of forest wealth is a national programme which is receiving the wholehearted support of the Indian Railways. Apart from tree plantation programmes, which continue at greater pace, the Railways have decided to drastically reduce the intake of wooden sleepers, which is proposed to be brought down from 12 lakh numbers in 1987-88 to only four lakhs in 1989-10. The concrete sleeper represents a modern and more economic substitute because of its durability and its contribution to better track structure. The procurement of concrete sleepers has been greatly stepped up and will cross the 20 lakh

mark in the current year, culminating in a production of about 38 lakhs per annum in 1990-91.

Staff Matters

The success or failure of the Railway organisation ultimately depends on the morale of the railwayman, and, the spirit that motivates him. The results achieved on the Railways, itself reflect, the harmonious relations that exist in the organisation between the management and the staff. I have always believed, that just as one would expect the railwayman to give his best towards the fulfilment of objectives, it is equally important, that he should feel a participant in the overall well-being of the organisation which results from this joint exercise. We have tried to ensure this on the Railways and have received a most heart-warming response from railwaymen.

Fourth Pay Commission

Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, have been satisfactorily implemented at a cost of about Rs. 600 crores. These have benefited approximately 16 lakh railway employees and a large number of pensioners.

Productivity Linked Bonus

Under a new Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme, evolved with the full agreement of the two recognised Federations of Railway employees, a bonus equal to 42 days' wages was declared for the year 1986-87.

Staff Amenities

To provide a congenial atmosphere, it is important that we try and alleviate, to the extent possible, the day-to-day worries of railwaymen, so that they can devote themselves in an even more single-minded manner to the task before them. With this in view, the allocations for staff quarters and other staff amenities have been substantially increased, from an annual average of Rs. 20 crores in the 6th Plan, to about Rs. 47 crores in the financial year 1988-89.

A special phased programme has been drawn up for improving educational facilities and medicare. Through co-ordination with the Ministry of Human Resources Development, sanction for opening as many as 17 additional Central Schools was obtained in the current year. Efforts are also being made to improve the quality of Railway educational institutions. In medicare, a comprehensive medical plan costing about Rs. 45 crores has been framed.

Sports

In the field of sports, the Indian Railways had the privilege of hosting the World Railway Games to mark the 40th anniversary of India's Independence and the Diamond Jubilee of the Railway Sports Control Board. Teams from several countries participated. The Indian Railway contingent won medals in all the three events staged, including a gold in Tennis. In the national sports field, Railways continued to perform well, annexing 16 national titles in the year 1986-87. Three of our sports persons were selected for the Arjuna Award in 1987.

Staff Settlement Benefits

Just as we do not forget our serving staff, we must not forget those who retire after serving many long years—the countless number who have helped build the edifice that endures today. The machinery for settlement of retirement dues has been reorgained, and, Pension Adalats continue to be held periodically, so that the grievances of the retired employees can be redressed expeditiously.

Sir, the House will recall that last year, concessions had been given for the young, the handicapped, the drought and flood affected, the kisan, and for the widows of the brave who had laid down their lives in the defence of the nation. All these concessions will continue. There are some others who deserve special support and encouragement. For them, concessions is second class will now be made available.

For the courageous child in the Nebru Centenary Year-

Recipient of the Republic Day National Bravery Award—travel on Indian Rail:

ways till the age of 18 years, totally free of charge.

For those charged with the responsibility of future generations—

A 50% concession to all teachers honoured with the Republic Day National Award for exemplary service in the cause of education.

For the outstanding sportsperson—
A 50% concession to the recipients of the Arjuna Award.

For one whose sweat and toil builds national industry-

A 73% concession to the industrial workers who receive the Prime Minister's Shram Award for productivity and innovation. Last but not the least.

For the gallant who died-

A 75% concession to the widows of all policemen killed in action against terrorists and extremists.

Budget Estimates 1988-89

I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for the coming financial year 1988 89. With the size of the Railway Plan fixed at Rs. 3850 crores, the target for originating tonnege has been set at 332 million tonnes, of which 303 million would be revenue earning. The total freight traffic effort will amount to 236 billion tonne kilometres.

Passenger traffic is estimated to go up by 3% and luggage, parcels and other receipts by about 2%.

On the basis of these assumptions, and at the current level of fare and freight rates, the gross traffic receipts are estimated at Rs. 8771 crores. This is higher by Rs. 297 crores, compared to the Revised Estimates of the financial year 1987-88.

The Ordinary Working Expenses are estimated at Rs. 6675 crores for the year 1988-89, which is an increase of Rs. 630 crores over the Revised Estimates of the current financial year. The additional requirement of funds under Ordinary Wor-

king Expenses is largely attributable to annual increments to staff, payment of Dearness Allowance, increase in coal and steel prices, increased costs related to higher activity, and rentals payable to the Indian Railway Finance Corporation on the assets to be leased from them.

It is proposed to step up the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs. 13.0 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 1500 crores in the year 1988-89.

The contribution to the Pension Fund is being enhanced from the current year's level of Rs. 450 crores to Rs. 550 crores in the next year. This has become necessary in view of the increased outgo from the Pension Fund resulting from the accepted recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

The Railway Convention Committee, 1985 have commenced their deliberations and the Railways are in the process of submitting various memoranda on the financial relations between the Railway Finance and the General Finance. Meanwhile, provision for dividend has been made at the same rate as in the year 1987-88. After the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee are received and considered, proposals in this respect will be placed before the Pirliament for approval.

With the increase in Ordinary Working Expenses and contributions to the Railway Funds, the total working expenses are expected to rise to Rs. 8725 crores, leaving the net traffic receipts at Rs 46 crores. Adding to this, Rs. 96 crores from miscellaneous receipts, the net revenue is estimated at Rs. 143 crores, which is insufficient to meet the dividend liability of Rs. 736 crores by Rs. 574 crores.

Increase in input costs

As the Honourable Members would have observed, distinct improvements have been made on the Indian Railways in the first three years of the 7th Plan. In this period, the dividend has been met in full and internal resources generated at much higher levels. At the same time, restraint was exercised in adjusting tariffs, particularly

passenger tariff. In the three years of the 7th Plan, the average annual index of input costs has increased by about 12 per cent whilst the annual average increase in passenger fares has been only about 4.5 per cent. After taking into account the increase in freight rates, as much as 30 per cent of the increase in the input costs has been absorbed by the Railway organisation through higher productivity, additional revenue effort, and internal economies.

I may remind the House that there was no tariff increase whatsoever in the last Budget.

(Translation)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister is drinking water. I have to submit this only:

"Is kadar Sahalaiye mat mere zism ko. Lag raha hai aap koi gul khilane ja rahen haip."

[English]

Tariff Proposals

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In fact, in the last four years, Second Class Ordinary fares upto 50 kilometres have not been increased at all, and the fares for distances beyond 50 kilometres were increased only once, that too, three years ago, in April 1985.

As I mentioned earlier, at the current level of fare and freight rates, there will be an estimated shortfall of Rs. 594 crores in the financial year 1988-89. If we default on our obligation to the General Exchequer, it will have repercussions on the resource position of the Government, which, in turn, could seriously affect our development and modernisation programmes. In the longterm interests of the railway system, it is absolutely essential that we retain the financial viablity of the organisation. adjustments, in fare and freight rates, therefore, become unavoidable to bridge the projected gap. I, therefore, propose certain changes in the tariffs to be made effective from 1.4.1988.

Preight Rates

It is proposed to increase the rates of goods traffic by 6 per cent. However, keeping in mind the special interests of the kisan, the rural population and the weaker sections. I have decided to exempt from this increase certain essential commodities of common use. These are fertilizers, foodgrains, pulses, salt, edible oils, gur and jagree. The exemption will also apply to fodder and livestock. The proposal is expected to net an additional revenue of Rs. 241 crores in 1988-89.

Passenger Fares

In the case of passenger traffic, it is proposed to increase the Second Class Ordinary fares by 50 paise per ticket at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum, for distances beyond 150 kilometres, of Rs. 3.00. The price of a Platform Ticket is also to be increased by 50 paise. The increase per ticket in Second Class Mail/ Express is proposed to be Rs. 2.00 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum, for distances beyond 750 kilometres, of Rs. 15.00. The increase in fares of Second Class Monthly Season Tickets is to range between Rs. 4.00 and Rs. 8.00 per month. In other words, where normally 50 single journeys are undertaken in a month, the Monthly Season Ticket holder will pay for about 8 to 17 single journeys.

The fare for Air-conditioned Chair Car is proposed to be increased by Rs. 5.00 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum, for distances beyond 1000 kilometres, of Rs. 25.00.

In First Class, a 10 per cent surcharge has already been levied for drought relief with effect from 1.11.1987. This will now continue from 1.4.1988, as a normal fare increase.

The fare of Air-conditioned Sleeper Class is proposed to be increased by Rs. 10.00 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum, for distances over 1300 kilometres, of Rs. 95.00.

In the case of Air-conditioned First Class, the 10 per cent drought surcharge will continue as a normal fare increase. In addition, fares for this class will be further raised by 10 per cent.

Reservation Fares

It is also proposed to revise the reservation fees which have remained unaltered for the last 7 years. The reservation fee for Air-conditioned First Class will be Rs. 12.00, for A.C. Sleeper Class and First Class Rs. 6.00, for A.C. Chair and Second Sleeper Rs. 5.00, and for Second Class Rs. 2.00.

These measures taken together are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 358 crores in 1988-89.

Parcel and Luggage Rates

Parcel and luggage rates are to be increased by 10 per cent, yielding in 1988-89, an additional Rs. 23 crores.

Taking into account the revenue accruing from all these proposals, and after having paid the full dividend of Rs. 736 crores to the General Exchequer, the year 1988-89 is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 28 crores.

Conclusion

Sir, before concluding, I would once again like to reiterate our sense of gratitude to the Honourable Members of the House for the understanding and goodwill extended to us. This has embolened us to work, keeping the long-term interest of the Railways constantly in mind. The Indian Railways is a vast organisation, reaching distant corners of the country. Our success or failure does, therefore, have an impact that goes beyond the Railway network. The Prime Minister has charged us with the responsibility of effecting a change—towards professional management, towards a new work ethos, towards modernisation. We are indebted to him for the impetus he has provided, and, the climate in which he has allowed us to function. We feel a deep sense of commitment, a feeling of pride in the organisation, an esprit de corps. I would like to express my appreciation once again, to all railwaymen, to whom credit goes in large measure, for whatever has been achieved.

Undoubtedly, we do have problems facing us, but one can be either shaped and moulded by problems, or challenged and motivated by them. We have felt motivated; we have accepted the challenge. I would like to assure the House, that it will be our earnest endeawour to perform our task in total harmony with the larger objective of building a strong and self-reliant nation.

Sir, with these words, I now commend the Railway Budget, 1988-89, to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch till 2.00 p.m.

13.00 hours

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock

14.03 hours.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEKER: Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev.

STATEMENT RE: POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION RATES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE (SHRI DEFENCE MINISTRY OF SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Vasant Sathe, Hon. Minister for Energy and Communications, I am making the following statement:

The House is aware that there are large demands for expansion and upgradation of 5 Statement re. Postal

telephone services in the country. We are also engaged in the task of correcting the imbalanace that exists in the provision of telecum infrastructure between urban and rural areas for which we have to increase the coverage of the rural section. Development in telecommunication technology has also necessitated replacing our old exchanges with electronic telephone exchanges. The transmission media are also being modernised. Quality of service is sought to be improved by modernising the network.

It is necessary to raise adequate financial resources for this programme. For this purpose, the Government has reluctantly decided to revise some of the telecommunication charges.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Why has he come now with this proposal? These things should come in the Budget. We are all spoiling the sanctity of the Budget. Let there be an announcement like that then. Why this piecemeal thing? Please don't allow this. Even the Speaker had observed that on the eve of the Budget... (Interruptions)... Why all these charges have been raised now?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the Speaker has admitted it. I cannot stop it now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Let him wait till the 29th February.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the Speaker has admitted it, I cannot stop it now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Don't allow the sanctity of the Budget to be violated when you are presiding over the House. At the present moment I am not objecting to the revision of charges; but I am objecting to the procedure being violated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the Speaker has accepted the notice for this Statement. Now I cannot deny it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Let him wait till 29th February when the entire Budget will come. What is wrong is coming in piecemeal Sir. This is a very unhappy procedure.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As per rules we are entitled to coming out with the Statement.

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA: How many more Ministers have given you the notice? At least make an observation that it is against the propriety of the House... (Interruptions)... Please make an observation at least. A healthy Parliamentary practice must be there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the first time this is going on.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: In revising the charges, care has been taken to see that weaker sections and people in rural areas are not affected adversely. To spare these under-privileged from extra burden. rentals of telephones in the telephone exchange systems of less than 100 lines, Public Telephone charges in respect of public situated in rural areas and telephones charges for telegrams have been retained at the present level. There will also be no increase in the trunk call charges for distance upto 50 kms. Tariff for STD calls made during late hours of the night will be reduced to 25% of the normal tarrff; this reduction will be notified in the near future separately.

The revision is basically confined to rentals of larger measured rate exchange systems; fees per call unit beyond the free call limit; charges for trunk calls and charges for local and STD calls put through the public telephone in measured rate exchanges.

The revised tariff is expected to yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 500 crores in full year. This amount will be used to finance the expansion, upgradarion and improvement in the telecommunication services.

The Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, will be suitably amended to bring into force

Statement re. Postal and Tel. rates

the above changes under the authority vested in the Central Government under Section 7 of the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885. The relevant Notification in the official Gazette will be placed on the Table of the House in due course. I am laying a Statement on the Table of the House, giving the existing and proposed new tariffs. The revision will come into effect from 1st April, 1988.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already he expressed (Interruptions). Nothing will go on reco d ..

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may continue.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir. I would like to point out to Section 7 of the Indian Telegraphs Act which gives the inherent power to the Department to declare the tariffs. Last year there were objections. That is why we have come before the House. We are announcing this before the House. It will come into effect from 1st April. Hon. Members can debate; they can ask the Speaker to have a discussion and it will be implemented from 1st April. The Member is misleading the House. I have an inherent right to do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order if you allow him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only what he spoke first will go on record. All the interventions will not go on record.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I will now speak to you on the Postal Services of the country. As the Hon'ble Members are, no doubt, aware the Department of Posts has a wide network of about 1.45,000 Post Offices through the length and breadth of the country of which 1,27,000 are located in rural and remote areas. The Department proposes to open about 3,000 more Post

Offices in each of the remaining two years of the current Plan, so that the Seventh Plan target of opening 6,000 Post Offices can be fulfilled.

and Tel. rates

Statemeni re, Postal

In keeping with the pressing demand from the Hon'ble Members and also the public at large, the Government desires to undertake a massive programme of providing postal facilities in each one of the remaining 74,000 Panchayat Villages in the next two years. To achieve this highly desirable objective, the Government is of the consider. ed view that raising of additional resources is a condition precedent. We have, therefore, decided to partially meet the requirement of additional resources by a small increase in the rates of some of the Postal Services.

I now propose that the present rate of Money Order commission may be increased marginally by another 10 paise for every Rs. 10 or part thereof. This will imply that as against the rate of 30 paise for every Rs. 10/- or part thereof on money orders upto the value of Rs 50/- the revised rate of commission would be 40 paise. Similarly. for Money Orders above the value of Rs. 50/-, as against the present rate of 40 paise for every Rs 10/- or part thereof, the revised rate would be 50 paise. I also propose that the minimum money order commission would be 50 paise. Thus, for a person who may be sending a money order for Rs. 50/- every month to his kith and kin in the villages the additional monthly burden would be only 50 paise because as against the present money order commission of Rs. 1.50 paise, he will have to pay Rs. 2/-. Similarly, for a person who may be sending a monthly money order of Rs. 100/-, the additional burden would be only Re. 1 per month because as against Rs. 4/- now being paid by him as commission, he would have to pay Rs. 5/-. It is also proposed to revise the registration charges from the existing rate of Rs. 4.50 paise to a round figure of Rs. 5/- In the case of Inland letters, as against the present tariff rate of 35 paise. the Department is incurring an expenditure of 89 paise on its handling. The cost of printing and statio: ery of the inland letter is itself of the order of 15 paise or so. Having regard to this, it is proposed to charge 15 paise per inland letter as a stationery charge, on the analogy of the

^{**}Not recorded.

already existing stationery charge on embossed envelopes. This will imply that whereas departmentally printed inland letters would cost 50 paise, in case privately printed inland letters are used, the tariff would continue to be 35 paise. I also propose to increase the existing stationery charge of 10 paise on each embossed envelope to 15 paise. These proposals are expected to generate an additional revenue of about Rs. 49 crores in a full year and are proposed to be given effect to from 1.4 1988.

I may also add that the Department of Posts is continuing its efforts to improve its efficiency and to reduce expenditure wherever possible. A new service called "Speed Post" was started last year, has picked up considerably even in the face to stiff competition

from private couriers. It is proposed to mount a campagin to expand and improve this service further. There is also a proposal to start an Electronic Mail Service from the middle of April this year which will enable the Department to earn additional revenue. Proposals are also on hand for mechanisation of some of the Postal operations, not only to improve efficiency but also to make the services more cost effective. At the same time, certain incentive schemes are also being introduced to reward the staff who are able to increase productivity. These steps are expected to improve the working of the Department as a whole. I do hope Hon'ble Members will support this small increase in the tariff rates, having regard to the overall objective of better service to our people specially in the uncovered rural areas.

Statement Showing the Revision of Telecommunication Tariffs

SI. N	o, Item		Proposed tariff.
1 _	2	3	4
1.	Measured Rate System:	(Bi-monthly rental)	(Bi-monthly rental)
1.1	Exchange Systems of less than 100 lines.	125	125
1.2	Exchange Systems of 100 lines and above but below 1000 lines.	125 -	140
1.3	Exchange Systems of 1000 lines and above but below 10,000 lines.	125	160
1.4	Exchange Systems of 10,000 lines and above but below 30,000 lines.	150	200
1.5	Exchange Systems of 30,000 lines and above but below 1 lakh lines.	175	250
1.6	Exchange Systems of 1 lakh lines and above but below 3 lakh lines	200	300
1.7	Exchange Systems of 3 lakh lines and above.	200	330
2.	Fees per call unit for calls in a bi-monthly cycle:		
2.1	Upto 275 Calls	Free	Free
2.2	From 276 calls to 2000 calls	60 paise	80 Paise.
2.3	From 2001 Calls to 5000 calls to	80 paise	Re. 1/-
2.4	In excess of 5000 calls	80 paise	Rs. 1.25

1	Statement	re. Postal
	and Tel r	ateo

1	2	3	4
3.	Charges for Trunk Calls		
	(Radial distance between any two exchanges or between any two long-distance charging centres	s).	
3.1	Upto 20 Kms	Rs.2/-	Rs. 2/-
3.2	Exceeding 20 Kms but not exceeding 50 Kms.	Rs. 4/-	Rs.4/-
3.3	Exceeding 50 Kms. but not exceeding 100 Kms.	Rs.6/-	Rs.8/-
3.4	Exceeding 100 Kms. but not exceeding 200 Kms.	Rs. 12/-	Rs,16/-
3.5	Exceeding 200 Kms. but not exceeding 500 Kms.	Rs.18/-	Rs.27/-
3.6	Exceeding 500 Kms. but not exceeding 1030 Kms.	Rs. 30/-	Rs.36/-
3 .7	Exceeding 1000 Kms.	Rs. 36/-	Rs.45/-
4.	Charges for the use of Public Telephones:		
4.1	PTS connected to measured rate exchanges	50 Paise	Re. 1/-
4.2	S. T. D Prs	60 Paise per unit	Re.1/- per uni

Estimated additional revenue in a year: 500 crores (including M-T. N. L.)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): This is an attack on the people of our country. There is a proposal for additional demand of Rs. 500 crores. We urge that there should be a discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give notice.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU (Madras North): Earlier it was railway budget, now postal budget; any other budget before the general budget?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already explained. Whenever it comes, you can discuss.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order.

14, 16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Strike by Lawyers in Delhi

[English]

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Situation arising out of the continued strike by lawyers in Delhi and steps taken by the Government to settle the matter."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH): The lawyers of Tis Hazari Courts went on strike following the arrest of one Shri Rajesh Kumar on 15th January, 1988 and his subsequent handcuffing at the time of his production before the Magistrate on 16.1.1988. Shri Rajesh Kumar was apprehended in St. Stephan's

294 Strike by Lawyers

College on 15.1.1988 on charge of removing a casette, Rs. 110-and a dotcor's prescription from the handbag of a girl student of St. Stephens' College, after entering the ladies common room of that college. Shri Raiesh Kumar was discharged by the Magistrate immediately after being produced. The lawyers demanded that since Shri Rajesh Agnihotri was falsely implicated and wrongly handcuffed, action should be taken against those responsible.

On 21.1.1988 the representatives of the lawyers who had proceeded on indefinite strike met the Lt. Governor. The Lt. Governor informed them that a Magisterial Inquiry was being ordered and if the enquiry revealed that there was any impropriety in the conduct of the police, suitable action would be taken against the concerned police officers.

While the representatives of the lawyers were holding discussions with the Lt. Governor, a large number of lawyers also went to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, North District situated in the Tis Hazari Courts to protest against the statement reported to have been given by her to the Press about the facts relating to arrest of Shri Rajesh Agnihotri. In the ensuing violence that occurred, there was damage to government property and injuries were sustained by lawyers, police personnel and some members of the Press. 16 lawyers were arrested and later released on bail. The Police registered cases U/s. 147/148/149 and 341 IPC. The Lt. Governor ordered the concerned Magistrate to inquire into this incident also.

On 22.1.88 the Bar Association of Tis Hazari Courts held a meeting and decided to continue the strike indefinitely till their following demands were met:-

- (1) A judicial inquiry be instituted in connection with the incidents of violence on 21.1.1988.
- (2) The Deputy Commissioner of Police, North District be either removed or transferred.
- (3) All offices of Police Department be shifted from the District Court's Complex at Tis Hazari.

On 5.2.1988 the Inquiry Magistrate submitted a report regarding arrest and handcuffing of Shri Agnibotri. He concluded that from the sequence of events, it was clear that Shri Agnihotri was in fact involved in a theft case and was thus rightly arrested by the Police. However, his being handcuffed by the Police was not warranted and was illegal.

This report was accepted by the Delhi Administration and it was decided that the S. I. who had ordered the handcuffing be placed under suspension and departmental action be taken aginst him.

The Delhi Administration informed the various Bar Associations that on the basis of the interim findings of the Magistrate. the Sub-Inspector had been suspended and disciplinary action had also been ordered against him. They were also informed that the action to shift the police offices from the District Courts would start from the end of February, 1988.

On 7.2.1988 office bearers of the Bar Association, after meeting the Minister, issued a statement calling off the strike late in the night on the understanding that a judicial inquiry could be ordered into the incidents at Tis Hazari on 21.1.1988. Accordingly, a Judicial Commission of Inquiry headed by Retd. Justice P. N. Khanna was constituted on 9.2.1988 to inquire into the incidents which took place on 21,1.1988 at Tis Hazari.

The decision of the Presidents of the Supreme Court Bar Association and the Delhi High Court Bar Association to withdraw the strike was, however, not accepted by the lawyers of Tis Hazari Courts. They formed a 15 Member Action Committee of lawyers from the various lower courts and the Delhi High Court to guide the agitation. They also decided to continue relay hunger strike which had begun on 8.2.1988.

On 17th February, 1988 about 1500 residents of Samaypur Badli and adjoining areas came in tempos and trucks to the Tis Hazari Courts around noon. They raised slogans and it is alleged that some brick bats

were thrown on the demonstrators. In the ensuing melee there were injuries to people and damage to vehicles and cabins of lawyers. The police intervened and separated the clashing groups and dispersed them. A case of rioting was registered and 6 persons including a member of the Delhi Municipal Corporation were arrested.

With a view to ascertaining the facts leading to the incident of 15th January, 1988 in St. Stephens' College, reported lathi Charge on 21st January, 1988 cutside the office of Deputy Commissioner of Police. North Delhi and circumstances leading to presence of mob and resultant violence in Tis Hazari premises on 17th February. 1988, the Administrator of Delhi has ordered a judicial Inquiry by a Committee consisting of two Judges of the Delhi High Court viz. Justice N. N. Goswamy and Justice D. P. Wadhwa. The Committee besides ascertaining facts leading to aforesaid incidents will identify those responsible for the incidents so that stringent action against those responsible could be taken. The Committee has also been requested that, if it deems appropriate, it may submit an interim report within seven days of its first sitting, suggesting action, if any, against the concerned police officials or any other persons involved, pending the submission of the final report within 3 months.

Consequent upon constitution of a high level Committee comprising of two serving Judges to look into the incidents of all the three dates viz. 15th January, 1988, 21st January, 1988 and 17th February, 1988, the Administrator of Delhi issued Orders on 23rd February, 1988 that the continued existence of the Commission comprising a retired Judge to inquire into the incident of 21st January, '88, only was unnecessary, and, therefore, would cease to exist.

The Government is keen on finding the true facts and it is with this objective that a high level Committee of two sitting Judges of the High Court has been constituted. On receipt of the Report of the Committee, action against any erring Government official or any other person involved would be duly taken. In view of this I hope that some lawyers who are in favour of continuing the strike will call it off in the larger

interest of the public and in particular the litigants who have been put to inconvenience and hardships all these days.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): How many cases of litigants have been put into trouble since the courts were not functioning? You should have mentioned that here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ask the question when your turn comes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He should have mentioned it. Why ask a separate question for that. The Home Minister does not have the responsibility?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have the right to ask. He will answer at that time.

S. BUTA SINGH: If you want I can do the simple calculation for you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Since when the lawyers are on strike? Since when the courts have not been functioning.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as stated in the statement of the hon. Home Minister, there was allegedly an incident at the St. Stephen's College on 15th January and a lawyer was manhandled and handcuffed without ascertaining the facts. He could have been called to the police office and interrogated to find out the facts, but without doing that and without ascertaining the facts, manhandled and handcuffed against all norms of natural justice. Why was the concerned lawyer whimsically handcuffed and humiliated? That is a very question.

Like every citizen, the lawyers have their democratic right to ventilate their demands, to protest against atrocities and humiliation. Why did the police all of a sudden lathi-charge on the protesting lawyers in the Tis Hazari court premises on 21st January? It is alleged that there was organized mob violence on the striking lawyers in the Tis Hazari court premises on 17 th February resulting in assault, smashing lawyers' chambers and their cars. Why was it allowed to happen?

It is further alleged that the mob violence was organized by the ruling party with the complicity of the police and administration. Is it not a fact that the same ringleaders and persons were behind the incident, on 17th February, who were responsible for the riots in November 1984 after the assassination of Shrimati Iedira Gandhi? It is reported that the mob which attacked on the striking lawyers came in the vehicles flying ruling party's flag and souted slogans in support of Congress (I) and their leader. If that is the case, it is a very serious matter. This incident has once again demonstrated the horrible state of law and order situation in Delhi, where the highest custodian of law are stationed, where the highest judicial institutions are situated, where Parliament is standing as a watchdeg of demoracy and over and above all that, the highest allocations of funds for security and development are made. In spite of all this, why did such things happen in Delhi? It is a very serious matter.

Now, the lawyers throughout country are on strike. The work in all the courts has come to a standstill. We know that this situation is also causing insurmountable suffering to the litigants.

While supporting the right cause of the lawyers, I condemn the barbarous atrocities of the police and I demand from the Government to put an end to this situation as early as possible.

I welcome the decision to hold a probe into the attack on lawyers by High Court Judges and expect a judicious and impartial report including recommendations for stern action against the perpetrators of this ghastly incident within the time stipulated for the purpose.

Lastly, will the Government assure this House that no such incident would be allowed to recur in future?

I would like to have categorical answers to all the points raised by me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. your name is not there in the list so you cannot speak. It is not a debate.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not waste the time of the House. Please take your seat. I cannot allow you to speak as rules do not permit it. Yes. Mr. Sharad Dighe.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Statement of the Home Minister is very comprehensive and he has given all the details of the incidents which have taken place as well as the action taken by the Government in this respect. The incidents which are the subject matter, really speaking, of the whole episode are of 15 January, 21st January, 1988 and 17th February, 1988. It is good that a judicial inquiry has now been ordered with the Committee of two sitting judges of the High Court. I think that was the main demand of the lawyers and that has been conceded as far as this inquiry is concerned. I also find that their other demand—that the Police Commissioner's office should be shifted from the Tis Hazari Court complex—has also been conceded and partly the action has also been taken. In fact, the major demands or grievances have now been met and it is for the lawyers to consider whether because of this small bitch that is remaining, to which I will come later on, they should put the litigants into trouble. The whole working or the functioning of the courts has stopped and already there are heavy arrears in all the courts. This will further add to the agony and sufferings of the litigants. Therefore, I would support the Minister's hope that the lawyers staff should call off the strike in the larger interest of the public and particularly of the litigants.

^{**}Not recorded,

The only small hitch that remains is the demand for suspension of the Deputy Police Commissioner (North). On that point only this is not being withdrawn. Of course, the incident which took place regarding lathi charge etc. and also handcuffing of the lawyer have to be condemned. Because ultimately it was found that he was falsely involved in this matter. In any case the professional lawyer ought not to have been handcuffed in this Court like this on a false charge of theft. That could have been avoided. The lathi charge and dastardly attacks not only on lawyers, but as I find from the Report that several eye witnesses claimed that even a Sub-Judge was also not spared by the police. These could have been avoided. In the black coat, he was mistaken for a lawyer and roughed up. This was on the basis of a newspaper report. I am telling you, and I do not know whether it is true or false. So, the lathi charge which was made has also to be condemned. The handcuffing of the lawyer also must be condemned. It is not a question of woman against man.

Incidentally the lawyer is a man and the action that is taken by the Deputy Commissioner, who is a lady should not be termed as an agitation of man against a woman. That is not the point. We have to see that the Commissioner has also acted properly.

Only the high-handedness of some police officers may be men or women—should be condemnnd, and inquiries should be held as far as the case of this cruel lathi charge and the handcuffing of the lawyer also is concerned. Therefore, an inquiry has now been ordered and I hope that these lawyers would withdraw this strike. But at the same time, I will also enquire from the Government whether there is any serious objection in suspending this officer till the inquiry is made? Because ordinarily for natural justice, the officer who is involved in some incidents and when inquiry is instituted he is suspended so that enquiry can be judiciously and properly done. (Interruptions)

Therefore, the Government should consider this point. Would the Government consider this small bitch? If it is a natural

demand—as far as the inquiries on lathicharge and atrocities are concerned—then why not concede this demand also, i.e. suspension of this police officer against whom these allegations have been made?

With this, I would enquire from the Government whether it is not possible to meet this last and final demand which would put an end to the whole episode.

With these words, I again appeal through this House to the lawyers that now they should withdraw their strike and follow this judicial inquiry and put their case before these two judges who have been appointed by the Government.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow you. You are going on interrupting. This is not the way. Nothing will go on record. I won't allow.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been much commotion in the House on this incident. Our Women Members are very agitated about it. They are of the view that the Deputy Commissioner is a very good worker and she has done good work. In this connection, I would like to submit that I fully agree with the views expressed by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the facts given in his statement.

There is no doubt about the fact that a mountain has been made out of a mole hill from this incident. If we go into the facts of this incident it will be revealed that the police acted overzealously, and so far as the main incident is concerned, a person was nabbed on the charge of a theft, no matter whether he was an advocate or any other person. He was handcuffed. After enquiry the magistrate condemned the illegal act of handcuffing him and the officer concerned was also suspended thereafter.

It did not satisfy some of the advocates.

They demanded the removal of the Deputy

^{**}Not recorded.

Commissioner of Police. They also demanded that the police office located at Tis Hazari Courts be shifted from there and a judicial enquiry be held into the incident.

As far as I understand, the Government have accepted two of their demands. One of them is that in place of a retired judge, who was appointed to go into the whole incident, Delhi Administration has appointed two serving judges to go into the matter. It was also assured that the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Police will be shifted from there gradually. Their third demand was either to remove the Deputy Commissioner of Police or to suspend her.

I am of the view that once the judicial enquiry has been ordered, we should await for its report. It has also been said that its report could be given to retired judges. The advocates form part of the intellectual class of the society and they are considered to be good people. They should trust the Home Minister and strike should be called off in pursuance of the appeal made by him-I am distressed to learn that though this class of the society works hand in hand with the police and both of them maintain close links in the courts, a series of incidents have taken place following this incident. Today, I read in the newspapers that the advocates have been divided over this issue and some differences have surfaced between them. Some of the advocates maintain that the dispute should be settled, but some agitated advocates want to intensify it by giving it political colour and they are thinking of resorting to strike/demonstration. I am of the view that good sense will prevail on the learned advocates after the assurance of the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs and his announcement of a judicial enquiry into the incident and they will call off their agitation and end the dispute created unnecessary.

Sir, I would like to make a submission in this regard. After the independence of the country it is generally seen that discontentment is prevailing everywhere and demonstration, agitation and lathi-charge and firing have become the order of the day. Immediately after such incidents, a demand is made to hold judicial enquiry into such incidents. In this connection, I

would like that the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, after taking a lesson from these incidents, should make rules that wherever such incidents take place, whether it is a case of lathi-charge by the police, firing, any kind of atrocity, these incidents should invariably be got enquired into by the district magistrate. A judicial enquiry must be held into such incidents. The Government resorts to holding an enquiry only when a demand to this effect is made after the incident. In the present case also the Government appointed a person in the first instance and a judge was appointed thereafter. Later when the agitation took a violent turn, two judges were appointed I would like that the Government should learn a lesson from this incident and definitely hold an enquiry wherever firing. lathi-charge or police atrocity takes place in future.

[English]

Every such incident should be followed by a judicial and not an administrative enquiry.

[Translation]

It should be ensured that no such incident takes place in future. With these words, I share the sentiments of the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs and request the advocates to call off their strike. Measures should be taken that no such incidents take place in future.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DAITA: The statement read out by the Hon. Home Minister is made up of distortions and concealments. The conduct of the Home Minister in this House is of no surprise to us because we know with what contempt the present Council of Ministers headed by our young and dynamic Prime Minister holds the established institutions of this country including the Parliament itself.

(Interruptions) **

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No.

^{**}Not recorded.

Calling Attention re. Strike by Lawyers

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: So, it is no wonder that the institution of judiciary also will be held in such contempt, utter contempt (Interruptions) What has happend now? (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What has happened in the other House? (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Look up your rules. (Interruptions)

You don't look up your rules. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever he has mentioned about Rajya Sabha, it would not go on record.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Please read the rule. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has not referred to the proceedings of the other House.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even if he has mentioned what happened there, like that are the proceedings.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: No. no.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No, no.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I cannot quote: I can refer.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We cannot mention the name of Rajya Sabha also?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. then he quotes that instance...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I hope this time will not be taken away from my time. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The other House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has to say. You cannot say.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is quoting from the Press report.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: In the first paragraph of the statement itself, it starts with an incident and production of a lawyer before the Magistrate. Now, is it on the basis of a complaint or without a complaint that the police started the case? Is that the position taken by the Home Minister, if so, let him say so? If it is on a complaint, then on whose complaint, on what ground, what was the substance of the complaint, when it was lodged, when he was arrested and when he was produced? Was he under detention in the police for overnight and then was he produced with handcuff? Under whose order? Was it under the orders of the Sub-Inspector only or somebody else above him? These are the material facts which have not been disclosed here.

Then, it is very clearly stated that the Magistrate before whom the advocate was produced, he discharged the advocate. He was just saying that they were just discharged by the Magistrate immediately after being produced. Nothing is stated here about the proceedings which actually took place before the Magistrate. But the lawyers demanded—naturally he was justified in saying that he was falsely implicated because otherwise why should the Magistrate discharge him immediately on being produced.

Apparently, some time or other the Lt. Governor ordered another magisterial inquiry. Under what law and under what authority the Lt. Governor can order such a magisterial inquiry when a person has already been discharged, is not stated by the Hon. Home Minister.

AN HON, MEMBER: It is very important.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It cannot be done. And that Magistrate on 5.2.1988, according to this statement, has come out with a surprising revelation that the advocate was implicated in the theft. Now, one Magistrate has discharged him and another Magistrate behind the back of everybody else, making inquiry on the basis of un-known order, un-known officer and un-

known law, held that he was implicated. How? This should have been explained, reconciled.

You are coming before the Lok Sabha. What is this? You have no sense of responsibility. So far as that advocate, who has been accused, is concerned, let a case be processed against him under the process of law. There is a very big volume, the Criminal Procedure Code, that will help them. But let them proceed under that. Let them not take arbitrary action, any officer ordering any kind of inquiry.

Then the question is, the Sub-Inspector who has ordered the hand-cuffing has been found to have mis-conducted himself by the Magistrate and on that ground he has been placed under suspension. Now, the Sub-Inspector has been placed under suspension on the ground that he has wrongly ordered hand cuffing of a lawyer.

Now, what bappened on the 16th and 17th? The lawyers went and demonstrated before the office of the DCP North. I am not concerned whether it is a man or a woman. I may say, I take the officer as an officer. I may not call 'him' or 'her' but 'it'. The officer obviously orderedthere cannot be any doubt about it—the lathi charge on the persons demonstrating who happened to be lawyers and known to the officer to be lawers, because they were in the court compound, the DCP (North)'s office was in the court compound. They were obviously in the lawvers' dress. It cannot be otherwise, although the Home Minister's statement as usual does not say anything about it.

Now, what have the lawyers demanded? That the DCP (North) should be suspended because the DCP (North) had ordered the lathi charge. The consequences of that lathi charge were that several lawyers were very seriously injured, which is also not mentioned. How serious were the injuries received by the lawyers because of that lathi charge? Some of them had their skulls fractured. They had to have a number of stitches. 10, 12, 15! This I have not found from newspapers but from personal enquiries made in the courts. The Law Minister should have

been concerned enough to find it out and bring it before this House. He has failed in his duty.

Now, the question is, that the lawyers have demanded that because of this action the DCP(North) be suspended. Are they going beyond the principle which is already here that a Sub-Inspector who had ordered hand-cuffing of a lawyer has been suspended and a DCP (North) under whose orders the lathi charge was conducted and 16 lawyers injured, some of them seriously? Can that officer not be placed under suspension? How is it? Do you treat your officers under different laws, one law applies to sub-inspectors and another law applies to a DCP, an IPS Officer? I cannot understand what kind of decisions this Government is taking or not taking; they are usually unable to take a decision. The Government is totally paralysed.

The lawyers have gone on strike even before this. The lawyers have gone on strike so far as the working in the courts is concerned.

Now I protested against this even in the beginning, because the Home Minister's statement says, in the second paragraph that, "On 21.1.88 the representatives of lawyers. who had proceeded on an indefinite strike met the Lieutenant Governor". What does it mean? When had they so proceeded? They had proceeded some time between 17th of January and 21st of January, obviously. Which is that date? Are we to find it out from the Newspapers after this statement has been given to us or this statement should be comprehensive and complete in its details? How long have the courts not been functioning? Here it is a case -that the Governm nt of Delhi Administration cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution. The Constitution envisages a hierarchy of courts including the Supreme Court and none of these are functioning. So, the Government is not able to, as the Central Government is directly responsible to Delhi Administration's acts and omissions, the Central Government has not been able to carry on the functioning of courts in Delhi in accordance with the Constitution. That is the position today. But they are not serious enough or alive enough to their responsibilities.

Calling Attention re.
Strike by Lawyers

[Shri Amal Datta]

Now they say that a Committee of two judges has been appeinted. I would like to know under what Act? May I know from the Home Minister, have they been given powers under the Commission of Enquiry Act? Is it a judicial enquiry in that sense or is it a judicial enquiry only in the sense that two judges have been entrusted with the job of finding out certain facts. What are the powers of those judges and under what Act are they to be governed? This is a very vital question. Nobody is going to be hoodwinked by your just appointment of two judges to go into the affairs. Please state very clearly. I have just been to the Boat Club before coming here and more than 10.000 lawyers were assembled there. A unique solidarity of action has been displayed by lawyers and you may rest assured that the courts not only in Delhi, but in the neighbouring States, and may be in distant States also may stop functioning because of your inability and your paralysis. It is only for one person, whatever the connection of that person with the high circles. I do not know, and because of that, you are not taking any action deliberately. You reply to the questions that I have already asked and please also try to chalk out before us what you are going to do to see that the administration of justice is done and the justice is meted out to the lawyers.

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr Deputy-Speaker I will start by answering the points raised by the last Speaker Shri Amal Datta, unfortunately who is trying to make political gain out of the unfortunate situation. (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have not mentioned anything except paralysis.

S. BUTA SINGH: In his opening remarks, he exhorted all insinuations, innuendoes and distribes on my concealing the facts and distorting the facts.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: This is clear from facts.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I repudia'e all the insinuations made by Shri Amal Datta on the statement that I have made, on me, on my leader and on my party. It is most

unfair on the part of Shri Amal Datta to have said those things, in the beginning of his speech. They are all politically motivated, fabricated and untruth aimed at tarnishing the image of my Government and my party.

Strike by Lawyers

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What can we do?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It came out in the newspapers. Already tarnished,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please order-

S. BUTA SINGH: I have tried to give the facts in the statement as are reported to me by the Delhi Administration and the authorities concerned, Sir, the Hon. member wanted to know how, when and who apprehended the culprit?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You are even distorting my question.

S. BUTA SINGH: This is what you asked.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA: I asked, who complained, who apprehended under what circumstances and all those things.

S. BUTA SINGH: According to the information with me, Mr. Rajesh was detected trying to make some money from the handbag of a lady student and was caught by the students, manhandled by them and handed over to the Police by the Vice Principal of that College and the case was registered under Section 380, and 411 of I.P.C. He was arrested on the same day by the local police.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Who was the complainant?

S. BUTTA SINGH: I said 'Vice Principal'. I do not know how many times I have to repeat it. Kindly keep your ears open.

He was produced next day before the Magistrate that is on 16th January and was in police lock-up. He was discharged next day. A revision has been filed.

Shri Amal Datta asked how is it one Magistrate released him and the other Magistrate found him guilty. Well what can I do?

15.00 hrs.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Who ordered the inquiry and under what provisions of the Act?

S. BUTA SINGH: The Magistrate, who was asked to go into the circumstances, based on the FIR, based on the information lodged before the Police Station, found that he was a guilty person. Unfortunately, when this person was produced before the Magistrate, he gave a judgement in which he found that he was not guilty. What can I do? Is it the fault of the Lt. Governor or the Home Minister? You are a lawyer yourself You have to answer that question...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Who is the Lt. Governor to order for inquiry? (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: He is the Lt. Governor. He has to give the order for inquiry. I am sure, the Hon Member is well versed with the legal procedure. The Lt. Governor being the administrator of the Union territory, passed these orders.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Under what provisions of the Act?

S. BUTA SINGH: Under the powers conferred on the administrator of the Delhi Administration under various Acts that have been mentioned in the notification, (Interruption) When the lawyers deputations met the Lt. Governor, they discussed with him and suggested certain things. On his own he came to the decision that such and such step should be taken so that the situation could be resolved amicably, to the satisfaction of the deputationists. Therefore, he tried twice. Once he tried through a magisterial inquiry. Second time he went to the extent of ordering inquiry by a commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. What more could you expect from an administrator? He tried his level best to meet the point raised by the deputationists.

I am going to present before this House just a comparison about the varying standards of the Party represented by Shri Amal Datta. He was asked: why one officer was suspended. As a lawyer he should know why that officer was suspended. He was suspended because a Magistrate pronounced that handcuffing was illegal and therefore, he was suspended. Nobody has so far pronounced that the lathi charge was illegal. How could we suspend an officer on that count? (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Is it law?

S, BUTA SINGH: If it is not law, then what is it? If you say something, that is law. If I happen to say the same thing, it is not law... (Interruptions) It is most unfortunate that what the opposition says, that is the only law and what the Government side says that is not law... (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Why can't you cite under what provisions of the Act? You should come forward.

S. BUTA SINGH: Now, I will present before this august House a situation in which I will ask Shri Amal Datta to provide an answer to this House. I understand that in West Bengal the annual conference of the West Bengal Lawyers Association at Bankura... (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: How could West Bengal come into the picture, Sir? (Interruptions) This is nothing to do with West Bengal. (Interruptions) You should not allow that...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him have his say first and if at all it is objectionable we will expunge it later.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DUTTA: How can he know that this is happening in West Bengal? He has been fed with some misinformation and he is not in possession of true facts. (Interruptions) Donot forget I will haul you up for privilege. (Interruption)

Calling Attention re. Strike by Lawyers

S. BUTA SINGH: Only a little while befere while making his speech, he raised the point that this Government is incharge of Delhi Administration and that we are responsible. Did you say that?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Yes.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am equally entitled to ask a question from you. Is the West Bengal Government not responsible for West Bengal police?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am entitled to ask a question from you. These are the rules of the Parliament. Change your rules before you ask a question. Responsibility is yours, not mine.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, at the Conference, they passed a unanimous resolution. In that resolution .. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, any reference to West Bengal is irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY SPLAKER: Not by the Government.

S. BUTA SINGH: How they are treating the judicial officers there and how we are treating the lawyers and the police in Delhi, I must compare it. In that resolution they have said: "This Conference is extremely shocked and alarmed at the reckless and violent activities by few hundred armed and organised police personnel on the 9th February, 1988-very recently-at Raiganj court premises in ransacking the court and the court records at Raigani and in attempting to assault the learned S.D.J.M., Raiganj and the families of the Judicial officers at Raiganj...(Interruptions)." Sir, even the families of the Judicial officers were unsafe, "that this Conference severely condemns the said atrocious activities of Police personnel at Raiganj"... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is your Ofganisation...(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH; Now you must face the music. What are you doing?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: When we are there, we are ready to face the music.

Calling Attention re.

Strike by Lawyers

S. BUTA SINGH: It is very convenient to come to Delhi and go to the Boat Club and make a very good speech. Anybody can do that. But what are you doing in West Bengal? You must also see... (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What I am doing in West Bengal is not your concern but what you are doing here is our concern because you are in charge of... (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: I am answerable to this House. Yes. It is my concern. We have to judge the performance of the Government. It is my concern. Sir. Hon Members have raised all irrelevant questions.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why did you refer to that resolution? What relevance has it got?

S. BUTA SINGH: Why did he raise it? (Interruptions). He has said that this Government is not discharging its responsibilities. What I am saying in all seriousness, is that let the Hon. Members not make political capital out of this present strike. We are concerned with the lives of the ordinary citizens, with the safety of the judges and the lawyers. Hon. Members should be more serious about it. What could we do, Sir? We have done the maximum. Two sitting judges of the High Court have been appointed and all these questions which the Hon. Member has raised, the lawyers of Delhi are definitely entitled to present before these two Hon. Judges of the Delhi High Court who are going into the fact finding of this (Interruptions). Sir, this is a very strange situation that we have appointed a two-member committee to find the facts and the Hon. Member is not even willing to cooperate with that. Are you willing to have faith in the independent judiciary, Mr. Amal Datta? Why not you go before the Committee?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Are you showing that you have faith in judiciary? You are transferring the Judges from here to there (Interruptions).

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Calling Attention re. PHALGUNA 5, 1909 (SAKA) Strike by Lawvers

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, when he has raised all sorts of questions. I have to reply. What can I do? He must have full faith in the judiciary. Now, Sir, the whole matter is required to be referred...(Interruptions).

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He has not told what are the terms of the inquiry committee of the two Judges.

S. BUTA SINGH: I have already said it ... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY PEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, don't interrupt like this.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, the Hon. Member wanted to know the terms of reference. I don't think I should read them again because I have given the terms of reference in the body of my speech. The Committee has been appointed for making an inquiry and for finding the facts -(Interruptions).

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Under which Act ? _ (Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, why don't you call the House to order? Who is speaking here? The Home Minister or Mr. Amal Datta, or both of them together? (Interruptions). There must be some order. He is speaking here. You have had your say, let him have his say. We should be able to hear, we should be able to know what is happening. You are confusing the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Datta, please order. I request you, let the Minister give his reply. Let him finish.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He is not confining to the subject. He is going to West Bengal.

(Intersuptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him say whatever he wants.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After his finishing it, you raise the question. You cannot go on interrupting like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You allowed him to go to West Bengal, How can he finish? Tell him to confine to the subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirbat): Do you think that only Members from West Bengal have tabled this notice?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not only from West Bengal, but others also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do you think no other Members have tabled this notice, only West Bengal Members?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Other Members also.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Indrajit Gupta. you were not here. In your absence your colleague had raised all irrelevant questions. I had to answer.

(interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why do you refer to West Bengal?

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I am going to read an Order from the Administrator, Delhi, and it is for the Hon. Member to find out what are the implications of this Order. The Order says...(Interruptions). Why don't you listen to it?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you addressing the Chair or both of you are speaking? If both of you are speaking, why can't you go out and discuss? I cannot allow you to go on discussing like this. It is not a good thing. If both of you go on discussing like this ...

(Interruptions)

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SHRI AMAL DATTA: I knuw it is totally bad. But what can we do in these circumstances?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever remarks are irrelevant, I will expunge them at the end, not now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is very irrelevant. I will go through the records and expunge it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You should protect the right of the Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is it to protect? He is also a Member, I have to protect him also. I have to protect him on this side also. What I have to protect?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But he is going to West Bengal and all that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then let him go to Shimla also.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: If anybody invites me, I have to go. You don't give invitation to me. (*Interruptions*). Don't put all irrelevant questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You kindly confine to the subject.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: I will uot. (Interruptions). You listen to it. Now will you kindly make him quiet for just one minute? I will read the Order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You are not to order lathi charge here.

- S. BUTA SINGH: Data nobody can charge you. Nobody can charge Amal Dattaji. (Interruptions).
- Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to oblige the Hon. Member by reading exactly the Order passed by the Administrator, that is, the Lt. Governor, Delhi, for the benefit of the Hon. Member and for the information of this House:

"Whereas the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi is of the opinion that a judicial inquiry is necessary into matters of public importance mentioned below."

Now, it is for you to comment. (Interruptions).

"Now, therefore, the Administrator is pleased to constitute a Committee, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court consisting of Mr. Justice N. N. Goswami and Mr. Justice D. P. Wadhwa, Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, to inquire into and record their findings on the following:

- (i) The incident of the 15th January, 88 in St. Stephen's College, University of Delhi regarding apprehension of a lawyer by the Police.
- (ii) The incident and reported lathicharge on the 21st January, 1988, outside the office of the DCP.

 North Delhi.
- (iii) Circumstances leading to presence of a mob in Tis Hazari premises on 17th February, 1988, and the resultant violence.
- (iv) Any other incidental development connected with the above.

The Committee is requested to ascertain the facts leading to the aforesaid incidents with a view to identifying those responsible for the incidents so that stringent action could be taken against all those responsible. The Committee may, if it seems appropriate, submit an interim report within seven days of its first sitting suggesting action, if any, against police officials or any other involved persons pending submission of the final report within a period of 3 months."

Sir, this is the Order.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): Amal Dattaji, do you need a definition of judicial proceedings? Read Cr.P.C. Any enquiry where evidence can be collected, you ought to know this.

S. BUTA SINGH: This is an order and I will request the august House to...

(I sterruptions)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I thought, you know elementaries.

S. BUTA SINGH: My distinguished colleague Shri Sharad Dighe has raised again the same question that why an officer should not be suspended As I have already answered, this is something which is premature and to treat the police officers in such a light manner will not be in keeping with the morale of the service, the discipline of the service and I am sure you cannot expect it. You cannot expect the Government to punish the officers on the hear-say and the press report. Sir, this inquiry is being conducted by the sitting judges of the High Court. The lawyers will have an opportunity to present their case. I am sure they will allow others also to bring their lawyers. I am very sure that lawyers will allow fair-play and justice even to this Committee. They have not listened to the wisdom of senior lawyers and the judges of the Supreme Court. I am sure at this point of time, they must respond to this very fair step taken by the Delhi Administion. I am sure this House will expect justice from the lawyers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPFKER: Now we take up Item No. 11. Shrimati Sheila Dikshit.

15.17 hre.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Forty-Eight Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHI ILA DIKSHIT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1988."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1988"

The motion was adopted.

15.18 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

 (i) Need to provide financial assistance to Orissa for construction of some bridges over the tributaries of rivers Brahmani and Budha.

[English]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajour): Jajpur is a thickly populated sub-division in Cuttack district, Orissa. The population of this sub-division is more than 10 lakhs. Kharasrota, the tributary of river Brahmani and Budha Nadi, the tributary of the river Baitarani are flowing through this subdivision. Bridges have not been constructed on these two tributaries. As a result of this villagers living on both sides of these two tributaries are facing a great difficulty. This affects a total population of about 5 lakhs. Demand has been made several times to construct bridges over these tributaries. But, it is regrettable that no steps has been taken in this regard. I would

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urge that bridges should be constructed on these two tributaries near Rajghat of Jajpur sub-division as early as possible. The Central Government should impress upon the State Government of Orissa the need for constructing these bridges during the financial year of 1988-89. As State Government is not in a position to provide finances for these bridges, I would request Union Government to provide funds for the same.

(ii) Demand for reducing the prices of Refampicin formulations

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): On account of difference between the price of Refampicin allowed in the formulations and the actual import price, Refampicin formulators are to pay into the Drug Price Equalisation Account. Government is not paying attention to the issue and the files of leading formulators who had to pay over Rs. 6 crores have not been cleared despite assurances that action would be taken in accordance with the law. Leading formulators have also been overcharging and selling Refampion formulations at the price not approved by Government. Government is requested to look into the whole matter urgently.

(iii) Need to provide financial assistance to Orissa for the common service and facility Centre for glass and Ceramic Industrial Complex at Jharsuguda (Orissa).

PANIGRAHI SRIBALLAV SHRI (Deogarh): Government of Orissa bave moved the Ministry of Industrial Development. Government of India to make a provision for financial assistance by the EEC for the common service and facility centre for successful implementation of a glass and ceramic industrial complex at Jharsuguda in Sambalpur district Identification of products and preparation of project profiles for glass and ceramic complex has been completed in consultation with Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Government of India. For successful implementation of the project, a common service and facility centre to provide technological assistance and common facility is considered essential. A synopsis of the Complex indicating the financial requirement for the common service and facility centre has been sent to Government of India by the Orissa State Government.

The Ministry of Industrial Development, Government of India should take necessary steps forthwith for making available financial assistance for the common service centre

[Translation]

(iv) Need to hlep handloom weavers of Basti and Gorakhpur districts of U.P. by giving them grants, making promt payments and fixing remunerative price for their products.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, 1 would like to submit that the Government has taken several steps for improving the lot of weavers under New Textile Policy, but due to lack of commitment on the part of officials and drawbacks in implementation of the policy. lakhs of weavers are on the brink of starvation. Weavers of Gorakhpur and Basti districts in U. P. have told that payments were delayed for 5 to 6 months as a result of which they were neither able to buy cotton yarn nor could they feed their Their business had suffered as the children. price of finished cloth has remained of static for the last one year though the price of spun yarn had gone up from Rs. 100/- last year to Rs. 150 this year. Grant given by Government of India does not reach them in time. In view of the pitiable condition of crores of weavers, I request the Government of India to arrange grants for them without delay and issue instructions for promt payment against finished cloth and fix the prices of finished cloth in proportion to the rise in price of spun yarn.

[English]

(v) Need to give clearance to Sheep Rearing scheme in Karnataka

BASAVARAJESWARI SHRIMATI (Bellary): With a view to increasing sheep rearing in the State a comprehensive scheme involving an investment of Rs. 29.15 crores was prepared by the State Government of Karnataka. Under the scheme it covers 9 districts viz, Bijapur, Belgaum, Bellary, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Mandya, Bangalore and Kolar.

The main objective of the scheme is establishment of an extreme re-implementation farm and extension of State Seed farms.

This scheme was proposed to be implemented with World Sank assistance and the Government of Karnataka has forwarded it to the Government of India. After going through the shene, the Union Government have suggested to the State Government to obtain an assurance from the NABARD regarding refinance facility. The State Government have implemented the suggestions made by the Government of India and returned the scheme to the Union Government But the Union Government have not so far co. sidered the scheme I request the Hon. Minister to kindly agree to the scheme and communicate to the State Government its approval.

(vi) Need to withdraw the excise duty imposed on units manufacturing H. D. P. E. woven fabrics.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon Minister of Finance to the grave injustice and threat of their total extinction in case the Excise duty imposed on HDPE woven fabrics we.f. 1.3 1987 is not withdrawn immediately. The units under reference are the hundred old small scale units manufacturing HDPE woven fabrics (also known as LDPE coated fabrics). When the matter was taken up with the Govt, these units were given an understanding that the objective of imposition of this levy is only to check duty evasion by the manufacturers of PVC plastic coated fabrics (popularly known as rexin) Since the revenue being earned from

this levy was not commensurate with the loss suffered by these units. It is surprising that the Government did not undertake very simple tests by which the manufacturing of the two products could be easily detected. Even the Excise Collector is fully empowered under Rule 50 of the Central Excise Rules to order seizure of goods for duty evasion by the rexin manufacturers. By not resorting to these measures the Government is doing greater harm to these small units.

I would urge upon Minister of Finance to immediately consider withdrawal of this duty from the IDPE products, if necessary by classifying them more appropriately as processed cotton fabrics under heading No. 52.06 rather than 59.03

(vii) Need to Construct an overbridge at the existing manned interlock level crossing near Pennar Bridge In Nellore (A. P.)

SHRI P PENCHALLIAH (Nellore): Nellore town in South Central Railway is a densely populated town and business centre in Andhra Pradesh. The Railway track which is running from Madras to Calcutta bisects the town. There is manned interlock level crossing gate near Pennar Bridge on the Northern side of Nellore North Railway station At the time of passing trains, which is very frequent, the traffic gets jammed on either side and several accidents have taken place on the same spot, while crossing the gate.

Hence I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to make arrangements for construction of an overbridge at the place of existing manned interlock level crossing gate near Pennar Bridge so as to provide better traffic facilities, to the public of Nellore town.

[Translation]

(viii) Steps needed to improve the lot of farmers by declaring agriculture as sick industry.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all over the world farmers are playing an important role in the economy of their countries but in agriculture-dominated counries like India, farmers not only play an

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

important role in the economy but they are its backbone around which the whole of economy revolves. Paradoxically, despite this the condition of farmers is deteriorating fast. If we take 1970-71 as the base year, we find that the prices of inputs used by farmers in agriculture have gone up at the rate of 9.6% a year during the period from 1970-71 to 1984-85 while the prices of agricultural produce have been raised by the Government at its rate of 3.5% a year only. The agricultural production in the country has grown at the rate of 1.5% per annum while the average farmer's output has grown at the rate of 3.5% per annum.

Government has increased the prices of of wheat at the rate of 3.5% per annum while the prices of other consumer goods have registered a tremendous increase over the years unabatedly and economists of the country are of the views that this trend in increase of prices is likely to reach the whopping figures of 15% by rhe end of the year.

From the above data, it is clear that the purchasing power of the farmer of our country is eroding day by day and he is getting involved in financial trouble. Today, agriculture has become sick industry. Government is taking several measures for the development of sick industries.

According to the report of the Reserve Bank of India ending June, 1986, the number of sick industries has gone up to 1,30,606 in which a sum amounting to Rs. 4,665 crores has been staked by the nationalised banks. Despite this, Government has taken measures for their development by providing markets for these industries and investing money for their development. But it is not clear as to why Government is not declaring agriculture as a sick industry. I request the Government to declare agriculture as a sick industry, give financial assistance to farmers, take steps to reduce cost of cultivation, develop marketing facilities for selling the produce at remunerative prices and through these measures bring this industry out of the bonds of sickness.

15.30 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrab) : 1 move :

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 22nd February, 1988'."

Sir, the President has been very kind to remind us in his Address about the vision of India. I would like to begin my introductory remarks with this basic point of view. The Indian independence movement or Indian revolution has its own basic role of event in history, an event which profoundly affected the whole world. It is an event like earlier the French Revolution which brought about the end of all kinds of exploitation and feudalism in Europe. Not only that, it unleashed a force which led to the development of entire Europe, industrialisation and also led to the negative factors of colonialism, colonisation and imperialism; later on, the advanced form of exploitation not only of its own economy hut exploitation of the world as a whole. Later on, the event has given us - bigger event of historial significance—the great October Revolution in the earlier part of this/century. It led to the emancipation of mankind not only in the Soviet Union, foundation of the Soviet States, workers and the peasants but a powerful impulse throughout the world which led to a great movement for emancipation and restructuring of the civilisation of a large number of countries. In the same context, if you see historically Indian independence movement was unique in the sense that never in history

such a large number of people participated in this struggle for freedom. Millions of people—poor people, the farmers, the people in the villages, the intelligentsia and everybody, even women—participated/ for 90 years in the struggle through nonviolence. The result was the end of colonialism not only from India but from the entire world. The world has changed after Indian independence. Therefore, the President has been pleased to remind us what are the foundations of the Indian state. What lare the basic foundation? Let us remember it because some of the challenges that are coming some of the negative forces that are operating, we will be able to judge them in that proper perspective. The President says:

"The vision of India is a land whose unity and integrity are, invulnerable to external threats or internal weaknesses;

-where the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism enshrined in our Constitution, are fully realised;

This arises from the very struggle of freedom itself. The people who have struggled for freedom or participated in the freedom struggle live on all sides and I think the duty lies on them at this moment when there are dark clouds over this country, when there are dark forces, internal forces trying to weaken the country. There are also external forces as the President has reminded. How to meet the challenge? Once we have our say through what we call the democratic parlance, the Parliamentary parlance, we can build up the national faith, national unity and unshakeable national consensus on certain basic issues. There should be unity in the Indian subcontinent. India is a democratic country. It is a secular state. It is a socialist country. I/think with the application of these principles, we will be able to deal with the problems firmly which arise today. I would like to begin with what Gandhiji had said. He has told these words just before two weeks of his death, i.e., on the 19th January 194 writing in Harijan. He said, Indian society must only be based on truth and non-violence. No one should went anything that others cannot have without equal labour. There will be neither paupers not begger, nor high or low, neither millionaires employers nor half-starved employees. There will be equal respect for women as for men.' The last sentence is relevant. We had Deorala incident where forced 'Sati' was performed and only yesterday the whole House expressed its shock and abhorrence over the gang rape of women, the most heinous crime and coming from Bihar, I hang my head in shame that such things are happening. It was said in the House yesterday that conditions of fear should be created so that no such incident should happen again in future in this land. It is the duty of everyone, the State, the Government to see that such things do not happen. It is the heinous crime perpetrated. The instruments of law and order should see that action is taken against the perpetrators of this heinous crime. This is most reprehensible. How are we going to deal with the internal weaknesses or the threats? The biggest challenge comes from Punjab. Gandhiji said that violence must be eschewed. Violence will not solve any problem. Panditii repeatedly said that all our problems can be solved through demomethods, through negotiations. through discussions and through dialogues. Prime Minister has not only been saying but also practising. He had the applause of the entire world. He has started practising this in Punjab - Punjab is a state of terrorism of a special kind in which the international factors are involved. get help right across the border. They get help from other factors, other element, from those who are inimical to us. So, we pose a very difficult problem, a complicated problem. When we try to solve. we feel at times that we have surmounted it. We have led them on the run, they come back released with fresh energy. with fresh recruits. This is the problem we face which is a challenge. How can this challenge be met? The Prime Minister has said only the other day that the dialogue should go on. One must have a political will to solve these problems. The only silver lining in the Punjab situation is that despite this problem going on after day, communalism has not taken shape. There is no ill feeling among the people, Hindus and Sikhs. This is the redeeming feature. The people are showing us the way. But what is happening today

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is a challenge to the system, it is a challenge to the basic foundations of the State, basic principles on which our State/is built. If we show firmness, unity and strength and do not go by sectarian interests, we will definitely succeed in our goals. In this connection, I would like to quote what Panditji said and that is very relevant today. Delivering his first memorial lecture on Maulana Abuł Kalam Azad/ the great Indian, the great leader, the great nationalist whose life was a saga of sacrifice and who live i for the whole of India and was an embodiment of secularism, Panditji said:

in the name of religion or cast, language or province, to cease and a classless and casteless society to be built up where every individual has full opportunity to grow according to his worth and ability. In particular, I hope that the curse of caste will be ended for there cannot be either democracy or socialism on the basis of caste".

In Bihar, the curse of caste has become cancer. Bihar is backward despite the fact that it has the richest land the richest resources. But, as I said, the curse of caste has become cancer for Bihar.

The President in his Address has rightly reminded us that we must not/be guided by partisan interests, sectarian interests or the interest of taking electoral advantages or various other advantages. Here, it is a challenge to the State, a challenge to the stability of the country, it is weakening the fabric of the State. Everyone of us must rise against it and find a solution through dialogue, through discussions and through democratic means That is the tradition that has been handed down to us from the Pather of the Nation, from the great leader, Jawaharlal Nehru and other great leaders of the Indian independence movement. That is the Indian legacy. India represents' a moral force and a civilizing force. Not only we have been building up our nation for the last forty years on right lines, our record is one for which everyone can be proud, We have built the foundation of a strong State; it is a vibrant economy, it is some of the most industrialised State. In agriculture we are not only selfsufficient, but we will soon be one of the largest exporting country of agricultural surpluses by the end of the century. This has been tested this year. We had drought of lesser intensity in 1966 to 1969 for three years. There was a negative growth of ten per cent. The plan had to be given up. Then, in 1977 to 1972, there was a failure of rain on a much lesser scale than the last year. The prices rose as much as by 22 per cent in 1979-80. And we have a combined magnitude of drought and flood. Every district in the country is affected. If the drought takes care of the 269 districts, the flood takes care of the rest. So, the entire country is affected. But still we are standing on our feet. It is all because of the various programmes undertaken during the Indira Gandhi's regime. For example the agricultural resurgence green revolution, the dynamism in the agricultural growth, all these were undertaken during the time of Indiraji and are now followed up by our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi As a result of this our economy is strong. Not only this, our industrial growth also is strong, and it all goes to the credit of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who ushered in the second industrial revolution in the country. This is the point I wanted to make. His emphasis is on higher productivity and modernisation.

Despite the various controversies that may be there, we are making large investments in the public sector. The public sector has come to a stay. It will definitely grow. It has already assumed commanding heights of the economy but the point is if such large resource investments do not yield adequate results, the entire financial system becomes imbalanced. It has been said that these investments are going to yield results, the picture of the Indian economy will be different. The commanding heights of the economy means that they are the growth leaders; they are the strongest bulwark of the financial, monetary and economic management. If you judge our financial and monetary management you will find that it is quite good as compared to any other developing countries. Our critiques from the western countries or even the World Bank has testified that the India's management of the economy has been good. The present year of drought shows the resilience of the Indian economy. There are various factors attributed to it. The point is that whatever we invest in high technology, in modernisation, in the management techniques and even in the agricultural production is that by the end of the Eighth Plan, we have to produce 175 million tonnes of food grains. We have to bring in a new technology and that is what is being done. We have undertaken Water Management technology, the Energy Management Technology, the application of new variety] seeds and new techniques in agriculture sector. All this shows that a revolution is taking place and this is possible under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister. So, we are placed in this stage. The drought of this magnitude may lead to a shortfall of production to the extent of 10 per cent in the food grains. But you will find that the drought management is quite good. Mostly all the states are affected. The Prime Minister has himself visited most of the drought affected areas and because of the drive personally undertaken by the Prime Minister, the drought f management has been good. The result is that although the Budget provides for Rs. 462 crores the total expenditure for the drought relief is going to be about Rs. 2,000 crores. These things have to come from the resources of the Central Government. This will be managed. We can see this when 10 the Finance Minister presents the Budget. Here again the credit goes to the management of the economy. In this worst drought situation also, the management has been examplary. It may be better than any other country.

Another point is that, we just go about managing the drought and create a situation in which the sufferings of the people can be alleviated to the extent possible. We immediately went on to the acceleration of the Rabi programme. The drought has affected the rabi crop. The moisture in the soil has affected the rabi crop. But because of the massive programme undertaken and the amount of worse that has been undertaken to grassroot level—at the village level—we the are going to have a bigger rabi crop this year compared to last year. I can tell you

about my State. I have seen it there. I have gone into this. In spite of all these difficulties, Bibar is going to have at least I million tonnes of wheat this year which will be more than last year. If Bihar can produce I million tonnes of wheat this year, then I think the whole country can expect that the rabi cultivation this year will be good. This will be definitely going to help us.

So, my point is that we are trying our best to maintain industrial growth. The industry is vitally affected because of the impact of drought. In July, the rate of industrial growth was 16 per cent. During the last seven years, what was our rate of growth? The rate of growth has been accelerated. According to the UN Survey, we are one of the leading countries in the world.

Definitely this year's drought is going to affect us. The point I am making is that in 1965 we went down to 10 per cent. In 1979. we went down to zero per cent. But this year despite the acute drought situations, our growth rate will not be less than 3.5 percent. The Kharif crop has been affected. From 16 per cent growth rate in October, it has come down to 4 per cent. Even during the last seven months, the growth rate was 9 per cent in industry. I hope these are our calculations. This year the industrial growth will not be less than 7 per cent to 8 per cent which is remarkable. The actions which our Prime Minister and the Government have taken are remarkable. They have taken various measures. Anyway, this is not the occasion to deal with all these things. This will be dealt in the Budget. The point I am making is that the economy in a very difficult year has been good and examplary. Let me give you one example regarding monitoring of industrial projects and various other things. They have been improved. This information was given in the last meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Industry. We have 124 on-going projects. 14 are mega projects costing over Rs. 1000 crore, each. 110 are major projects costing Rs. 100 crore, each and the rest were small projects. In these projects we have invested something like Rs. 22,000 crores. Monitoring in being upgraded, everywhere. It is under

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the personal direction of the Prime Minister that the whole monitoring is now a monthly one: it does not come after 3 or 6 months, nor is it a mid-term review or mid-year review. It is a monthly monitoring, and wherever red light comes during a month viz. that a project is behind schedule. There should not be a time over-run or a cost over-run. This is about 78 big Central projects-124 all together. Seventyeight are the big and mega projects. This is how the economic administration is taking shape. I think this should be appreciated.

Similarly, I would like to touch upon international relations. There again, the impact or the stamp of the Prime Minister is there. Obviously, through a misconception or through design, people are writingor the papers write—that the Prime Minister goes out too often but they do not realize that each of his visits has produced results. They have subserved India's interests, and they have made a new landmark.

The President has referred about the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement. This is the most historic, far-reaching agreement which not only meets the basic, legitimate requirements of the Sri Lankan people, the Tamil group, but also meets the regional security aspects; India's security aspects. It has been acclaimed widely. The difficulties are there, but we must be behind the Government; there should not be any misgivings about it. The IPKF is playing a gallant role. The whole country should be proud of them. We should be proud of them. Very soon, this problem will be tackled, They are acting with restraint. You know they have to use force, because they cannot do otherwise. But there is no rancoar, there is no hatred, there is no idea of violence in their mind, or in their action. It is the duty which they are performing in the best spirit, in the spirit of nonviolence, in the spirit of the tradition of this country. They are laying down their lives in the interests of the Tamil people. orfthe Sri Lankan people there, So, we should be proud of our role.

Another thing is the role that the Prime Minister has played in bringing about a situation of peace, stability and disarmament in the world. This is to be realized.I think we must know that India's role/has been a role of a catalyst. I know it personally; and this is there right from 1985. But for the Prime Minister'e discussions, whether they are in America with President Reagan, with or General Gorbachev, the confidence-building measures between them would not have come about otherwise. He has been able to remove suspicions, and now you see the change in the language. Only this morning, Secretary of State Shultz has issued a statement from Moscow where he has gone. He says this on a question like Afghanistan. You compare it with the language of the past when both the sides were speaking about that issue. Now he says: Yes; the Soviet Union will withdraw from there. I believe they will do that, and they are interested in it." The whole thing has changed. The language has changed. Who has done it?

Today, the INF Agreement, the peace agreement is there. For the first time in history, elimination of nuclear weapons agreement has been achieved. If we had talked about this six months ago, nobody in the world would have believed. There have been the agreements-SALT-I, a limitations treaty. There has been the agreement: SAIT/II, a limitations treaty, limiting things. But this agreement is for the elimination of arms.

You remember the tradition. It is important for us to remember it, and I am glad that the President has reminded us. Let us all remember what Gandhiji said on the day bombs fell on Hiroshima. On that day, Gandhiji had said: 'Nuclear bombs will solve no problems. They should be destroyed.' This was Gandhiji's statement. What did Panditji say in 1959 at the U.N.?

16:10 hoe.

He was the first leader in the world who said in the Upited Nations that the nuclear weapons had to be destroyed and there should be a general and complete disarmament. This was his language. He struggled throughout his life for this. After him, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's the Prime Minister of India, struggled in her own

Motion of Thanks on President's Address on President's Address way, dynamic way. Today, Shri Rajiv

Gandhi is following them and he has succeeded in it. The credit should go to the two big leaders, the Super Powers-President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev. I know that India has also played its role. In 1983, how the situation was dangerous. It is for us to remember it. It is the voice of reason that/counts; it is the moral voice that counts; it is not only the force that counts; it is the reason, it is the truth. it is the voice of sanity and wisdom that counts. In 1983, there was no talk about disarmament. All talks about disarmament were suspended; whether it was in Geneva or in Helsink or any other place. Everywhere we were talking about the balance of terrors; we were talking of accelerated nuclear arms race; it was going space. At that time in Delhi, presiding over the Seventh NAC, she gave a declaration known as New Delhi Declaration that nuclear disarmament was the enly way for the survival of mankind; that Declaration went from here. On 21st! ay, 1984, a few months before her dea h, she took an initiative called "Six Nation: Initiative" in which she gave a pro ramme about a comprehensive test ban treaty. This was also known as Famous May Initiative. That programme was sent around and it was working slowly, peacefully and quietly. After her death, our young Prime Minister took it up and we proposed a Verification System involving all kinds of things and all the six leaders from the five continents. Our present Prime Minister pursued it Today the result is that they first met in Geneva for acquaintance meeting. This was the first time that the two leaders met. Then they met at other place. So, we call it huddle-muddle meeting because they were all on the point of reaching an agreement. (Interruptions). But it all muddled up.

Finally, the Washington meeting resulted in a success. Now a news comes from Moscow saying that the meeting between the two leaders -- President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev will take place before May or July. There they will go on to the next stage of a deep cut into the strategic missiles & and the Afghanistan question. This is another ramification of this. We are deeply involved into it. We had played a role in Afghanistan and even now we are playing it regarding what arrangement there will

take place. Here again we know about the deep suspicion between the two leaders with regard to withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. How this withdrawal will take place? What is the date of the withdrawal of troops? What is the time frame of withdrawal of troops?

These developments are taking place because now they trust each other Even the language has changed. India is following the policy of quiet diplomacy, following a certain base and we have been taking a lot of pains It has a rhythm which the President has remirded us following a vision which has worked Now the Afghanistan situation is like one of the regional conflicts. You can see the difference now. The Indian independence movement was a mass movement in history, the biggest mass movement. India's initiative always inevitably believed on the initiative of the people, creating a strong people's will throughout the world and that is what it has created, the will. If you go to any country there is a yearning for peace, there is a yearning for disarmament, they have welcomed all this and the biggest example is that about all these regional conflicts, there are talks now. Things are moving on Afghanistan, talks have taken place in Kampuchea but the most important change is that the situation in Nicaragua is going to change, and has changed. Why? Because, earlier the Congress refused to cut down the President's aid to Nicaragua. This year the climate in America has changed. They have refused any aid to the President. The President has heen totally rejected. They have refused! That is the change that has come.

So, let us face the challenges. There ie a challenge. I need not go into it. I have dealt with all of them. But the approach is, that Indian Parliament, our democracy, our secularism and socialism, these must rise to the occasion. About the challenge from external threats, I do not believe that any external threat can do us any harm, if the people of India are united and strong as they are united today. Whatever the weaknesses there are, we must give up and we can meet the external threat.

So far as the internal weaknesses are concerned, whether they are in Punjab. whether they are in Assam, whether they

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are in any other place, or whether it is caste or communalism or whether it is language or whether it is anything else, remember Gandhiji or Mr. Nehru. Remember the tradition of India. Remember the tradition of our freedom fighters, and after independence. And, we can go along strongly.

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We have already laid the foundation of a strong economy, social economy and industrial economy. Our social life is based on certain basic principles of socialism! secularism, democracy, It is strong, The Indian nation is united. It is on the march and let us come forward till our vision and goal is realised. This is the message of the President. Let us all accept it, acclaim it and give our support to it fully.

16.08 brs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATUR-VEDI (Kanpur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to second the Motion of Thanks moved by my colleague Bhagatji on the Address of the President which he has been pleased to delive; to both Houses of Parliament assembled together. In support of the motion I would like to submit that whatever has been stated in his Address is totally relevant today because the pledge which we took for attaining Independence of the country has been visualised in his Address which has now become a part of our national document. I would like to draw the attention of the august House to the first portion of the Presidential Address in which he has referred to the cherished values of the nation. The hon, President has presented before the nation the collective picture of our determinations and development. The hon. President has stated that the goals of Democracy, Secularism and Socialism enshrined in the constitution should be realised, social justice and equal opportunities should be provided to all and science and technology should be used for eradicating poverty and disease. He has further added that the natural wealth should not be wasted but used for national development and industrialisation and modernisation should be fused with moral and spiritual values where all religions ar i cultures must flourish in an atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation. I think that in no other country of the world, anyone can provide a better total vision to the mankind than this. This path was shown to us by Mahatma Gandhi at the time of independence and in the international field, after taking over the reigns of the nation, the Hon. Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru gave an idea of mutual respect, cooperation and coexistence to the world polity. Later on, Shrimati Indira Gandhi pursued these ideas and took the nation forward I would like to say this with all emphasis under my command that the idea of mutual cooperation and co-existence given by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to the world polity has been given a practical shape by our leader Shri Raiiv Gandhi and he has been able to turn the path of world politics. There is no doubt about it It is necessary to promote the politics of mutual respect and cooperation both in the national international fields in the midst of mutual differences, bickerings and conflicts. We have seen again and again in this country during the last few years he feeling of regionalism. language differences. Religious differences have raised their ugly heads and communal passions are being aroused for weakening the country. I don't want to repeat the problem of terrorism raised by our colleague but I categorically say that after independence m: ny conspiracies were hatched to disintegrate the country. but surprisingly Government has managed to take the country forward despite all these evil designs. We are all grateful for it.

We are grateful to Mr President that he has assessed the conditions of the whole country in his speech. Mr./President has stressed upon moral values, about which we bother the least, while di cussing modernization and industrialization. Mahatama Gandhi reiterated this before independence and after independence of the country Pindit Nehru too laid stress on it. Today we do not follow it in practice though we often refer to moral values. Mr. President has emphasised upon the cultural awareness and spiritual tradition of our country by talking about the moral values and spiritual perception.

If our country lacks moral and spiritual values, we can never become perfect man however we/may make progress. An individual might be economically prosperous, but can never be a perfect man if he lacks morality. Mahatama Gandhi also wanted to be a perfect man and a common man thinks of it even today. We repeatedly claim that our country has moved forward as a result of our economic policy and technologican measures adopted for the economic progress. Nobody can say that minorities in India are unsafe, or women have not been uplifted or no attempt has been made in multidimensional development, though the results/ may not be much due to the lack of resources. Nobody can say that our country has deviated from the moral values. The Address of the President is a lamp-post for us. We know that when we were struggling for freedom, the British Government did a lot of mischiefs to disturb communal harmony. But even in those days leader like Ganesh Shank Vidyarthi made his first sacrifice for the sake of communal harmony in 1931. Though thousands of persons were strug, ling for freedom, but he was the first to sacrifice himself. Immediately after independence, communal hatred had made such a wide cleavage that at that time also, our greatest leader Mahatama Gandhi sacrificed himself for the sake of national unity, communal harmony and to bridge the gap between the minority and major ty groups. Again in 1984, our leader Indira Gandhi sacrificed her life for the same purpose. So, we have seen that whenever occasion so demands. people have cooperated with each other. readily offered the greatest sacrifices for the sake of communal harmony and national unity. This country has never /bee 1 found lacking in offering sacrifices. A nation faces crucial time when its citizens, organisations and leacers lack motal values. In the absence of moral values, no ody can make sacrifices. A country never faces crisis where its citizens, leaders and organisations follow moral values. History proves that we never lacked these values. I am glad to say that Mr. Prime Minister also referred to cultural awareness repeatedly. I think that the success of his leadership lies in the fact that he talks of modernization and cultural upliftment side by side. On the one hand, emphasis is being laid on computorisation, industrialisation and progressive

increase in the means of modern development while on the other, our leader is according same importance to the cultural awareness. You have seen how much hoe and cry was raised in the country recently about moral values. In the history of free India, never before such serious attempts of character assessination were made to lower the image of a Prime Minister who is a respected leader of the country and whose conduct and image have no black spot. The darkness created by the people would have destroyed the country, if our leader lacked the moral values. Only those moral values have saved our country. In spite of the darkness created by the people for their narrow political gains, our leader has been able to save the country from crisis by dint of moral values he possess.

On this occassion, I would also like to talk something about education. You would appreciate that morality and spiritualism find their expression through education only. Our education had some drawbacks. 1 would like to lay more stress upon this factor, as it did not invite much attention of my colleaugue Our country has made much progress in the field of education. I am recalling those days when the great educationist Rahul Sanskrityayan could not get the post of a teacher even in a high school due to lack of formal degree, though he was a scholar of 30-32 languages, though later on he was appointed as Head of the Department in the Moscow University in Soviet Russia. He was also made Head of the Department of Kannada University in Sri Lanka and Professor in China University. But the fact was that he could not be appointed a teacher in any of the Indian schools. It is our good luck that we have for the first time recognised the ability of the person, by introducing open university in which one could be admitted without having any degree Majority of the people in our country are poor, they are farmers, labourers who live in villages, and small traders By opening Nevodaya Vidyalayas, the! Government has at least given an opportunity to the small farmers and petty traders living in the villages who bave never seen the road or rail but who want to provide good education to their children. Had the Central Government not given this opportunity to them, their condition

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would have further deteriorated. I am of the view that through these Vidyalayas. these people will get an opportunity to have good education. The type of products the public schools are sending out, I think, are not that useful to the humanity. / Such a thing is possible only when the poorest of the poor in the country has an access to good education. What is the objective of knowledge and science in our country? On the objective of education, it has been clearly accepted in our country - 'Sa Vidya ya vimuktaya'. The education is that which liberates us from idiocy and darkness. That is our objective. That type of education will spread when mean to education are made available to the people at Government jevel. Then we shall certainly be able to spread our moral and spiritual values among the people.

In the international field, I fully support what Shri Bhagat has said about Sri I anka Accord. Whatever Government of India has done in regard to Sri Lanka is very good. But what Shri Rajiv Gandhi has done to put an | end to the politics of confrontation in our own country is also a rare example in the history of the country. Under his leadership, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has heralded the country into an era of goodwill and cooperation in place of politics of confrontation. Today in India, whatever be the party in power in any State and whatever be their ideology, they are given equal opportunities for development and progress provided they have faith in the constitution of the country and accept its unity and integrity within the constitutional framework. Given the situation prevailing in the country, I consider it the biggest achievement of our Government and for that matter of our leader. It has been the cadeavour of the Government to sort out the issues through cooperation and goodwill. This is reflected in the efforts of the Government whether it is the case of North-Eastern States or Punjab in the North-West or anyother State. This view point has been encouraged all along lain of the opinion that we cannot make all achievements in a day. There have been shortcomings and weaknesses. But the one who continuously strives to march ahead only achieves success. Today, dishonesty,

untruth, cheating and all such things are the order of day and it is said that there is nobody to check it. When I hear such things. I am reminded of Budha. Once a disciple of Budha, Anand, told him that after having toured the country extensively all that he had seen was immorality, atrocities and corruption all around and in such a situation what would be the use of his/ preachings. To this Budha replied-"Appdeepo bhave" meaning thereby that one should become lamp oneself. First we should liberate ourselves from those wrong things which get patronage because truth can not be hidden. Fire ball light of the lamp and sun light cannot be covered by a piece of cloth. It needs no obduracy. However, when vested interests are involved, we want to forget the truth by adopting some other viewpoint. We shall have to remind today that those who have faith in truth, morality spirituality, honesty and character should deep into their own character also. What sort of character, we are building for ourselves? If we are involved in all sorts of cheating ourselves, we cannot keep the rest of the world away from these evils. Mahatma Gandhi and other great saints of the world have said that first of all we should mend ourselves for the better any then only good of the society is possible. .f we talk of democracy and at the same time continue to neglect the people, it is just not possible.

I shall conclude by making one more submission. In the situation in which our country is today, nobody can say that we have made all achievements because that is simply not possible. As long as all people do not work in this direction continuously, as long as cooperation and goodwill from one and all is not received, these ends cannot be achieved. The work relating to development and progress and providing leadership to the country depends collectively on all the people of the country. Nothing can be done single handedly.

Nabatma Gandhi fought against communalism and resolved that the country will not be allowed to be divided into two. But the situation in the entire country changed and partition took place. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru continued to pursue policy of cooperation and co-existence in politics but the

world was continuously heading towards confrontation, strife and struggle.

Today the same opportunity has again come and Shri Rajiv Gandhi has said that we want the politics of cooperation and good will not of confrontation. Even where we have dissimilarity of views, we do not want to solve the issues through confrontation. We want to work with cooperation and affection. That is why while referring to China and Pakistan, the President has said that we have to create an atmosphere of understanding and goodwill with our neighbouring countries so that we could see our country happy and prosperous.

One more thing which I want to say is that no work in this world can be done in a single day. During the course of success, some weaknesses are natural and nobody can do away with them. Here I would like to mention about one of my friends and Urdu poet Nashurwahidi. When we achieved independence, we came across a number of shortcomings and weaknesses. He has drawn a psychological picture of such weaknesses in an Urdu couplet which I want to quote:—

Unbane trakki hai, yeh tere fazace bhi, Kuchh gard bhi uthti hai jah kafila chalta hai.

When caravan marches forward, when thousands of people come to the roads, some dust is bound to flow. What will happen if the caravan is stationary like a dead body? Some struggle is bound to be there where work is done. A few complaints of weakness will also come when progress takes place. Only work invites criticism. Who will talk about those who are lying like a dead body doing nothing?

With these words, I once again support this Motion.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That an address be presented to the
President in the following terms:—

That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which one has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 22nd Febarary, 1988."

Hon. Members present in the House, whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Those amendments only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of amendments moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Banglore South): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the unprecedented rise in the prices of almost all essential commodities." (31)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention of the electoral reforms and judicial reforms in the Address". (32)

That at the end af the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the problems of farmers particularly regarding payment of remunerative prices to their farm products." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

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[Shri V.S. Krishna lyer]

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth blackmoney effectively." (34)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret to note that the Address does not mention about the need to give right to franchise to all citizens on attaining 18 years of age." (35)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention to take effective steps to fill the unfilled posts reserved for SCs and STs." (36)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about a national policy for slum clearance and rehabilitation of slum dwellers." (3:)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to implement the Mandal Commission's recommendations regarding reservation for the backward classes in Government service." (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to include 'Right to Work' as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution." (39)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about naking A.I.R. and Doordarshan an autonomous body."

(40)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that "the Address does not mention about the need to give equal importance to all the languages recognised under the Constitution." (41)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to give timely and adequate relief to drought and flood affected areas." (42)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): I beg to move:

That at the end often Motion, the following be added namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about increasing menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country." (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address maks no reference to the need for proportional representation as a measure of electoral reforms." (69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to give autonomy in the functioning of A.I.R. and Doordarshan as autonomous bodies." (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not show due concern at the growing economic disparities resulting in more and more people going below the poverty line." (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

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"but regret that Address does not mention about the need of incorporating the right to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of age as a fundamental right in the Constitution." (72)

The at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to curb the growth of monopoly industrial houses in the country." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the USA as the main factor endangering the world peace." (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing expansion of the US military base in Diego Garcia and arms build up including nuclear arms there." (7.)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any steps for the proper rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the country." (76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the measures to solve the problem of mounting illiteracy in the country." (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the continued brutal atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the country particularly in Bihar and U.P." (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of ever increasing foreign debt repayment liability." (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to give compulsosy education to the children in the age group of 6 to 14 years as provided in the constitution." (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about that housing shortage in the country and the growth of slums in condition of slum dwellers." (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the undertrial rotting in jails without a fair trial for years together particularly undertrials in Jodhpur Central Jail." (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:

"but negret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to unearth black money and to punish the guilty." (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to supply all essential commodities through public distribution at reasonable price throughout the country." (84)

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[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

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on Presidhut's Address

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to effectively eliminate the dowry system in the country." (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention about the interference of the Wortd Bank and the I.M. F. in India's economy." (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that there is no mention about the need for inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that there is no mention about the intention of the Government to solve the Darjeeling problem creating by the G.N L.F." (88)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that there is no mention about the need for special Central Assistance for the industrial development of Darjeeling." (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address fails to mention the declaration of the whole of Tripura as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act. 1958 on the eve of the State Legislative Assembly election." (230)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the deployment of army in Tripura at the time of election." (231)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention the declaration of the whole of Tripura as disturbed area without consulting the State Government." (232)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention the appointment of Governors in a number of States in contravention of all democratic norms. ignoring the respective Chief Ministers, flouting the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission." (233)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention the alternative proposal submitted by the Non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers on the terms of reference of the Ninth Finance Comission." (234)

The at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to clear development projects in the Opposition ruled States." (235)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address fails to mention the extravagant expenditure in holding Cabinet Meeting in a Wildlife sanctuary disturbing environmental peace of the area," (236)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention concrete steps proposed to ensure the integrity and security of the country." (237)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that "the Address does not mention any course of action to ensure that the use of religious rlaces will be forbidden for political purposes."

(238)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention the acute hardship being suffered by persons below the poverty line due to steep rise in the prices of essential consumer commodities."

(239)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regred that the Address does not mention any definite assurance for implementation of electoral reforms within a definite time-limit." (240)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme of the Government to probe into the unaccounted Indian capital deposited through various channels in foreign countries and to take necessary followup action." (241)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need of formulation by the Government of a policy so that the farmers may get remunerative prices for their agricultural produce keeping in view in rising costs of farm inputs." (242) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about Government's inability to check malpractices at high places."
(243)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the disproportionate rise in the Consumer Price Index as compared to the change in the wholesale price index of the essential commodities." (244)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures proposed to be taken to strengthen and make viable public sector units such as timely completion of projects for for utilising their full capacity." (245)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for implementation of a composite price policy ensuring remunerative prices to neasant producers, parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products and inputs, limiting the difference in the prices, paid to the primary, producers and charged from the actual consumers to twenty per cent and guaranteed supply of all essential commodities at controlled prices through a net-work of public distribution system by nationalising wholesale trade." (246)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not take a serious view of the fact that in most of the States the implementation of the land reforms including the land ceiling and distribution of surplus land to the tiller has come ta a dead halt."

(247)

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

That at the end of motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not express serious concern that even after 40 years of independence nearly one third of the Indian Villages have not been provided even with drinking water." (248)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not propose to put any effective curbs on the drain in our national resources as a result of remittances of the profits interest, royalties and dividends by the multinationals from this country."

(249)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing regional imbalances and steps to correct them."
(250)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for recognition of trade unions through secret ballot." (251)

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that about the failure to carry out the electoral reforms promised in last Presidential Address."
(214)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not take notice of the deep resentment prevailing among Government employees about Government's not taking any positive steps to remove their fear of dismissal from service without being assigned any reason therefor."

(215)

That at the and of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not spell out any concrete steps for solving the unemployment problem in the country." (216)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity of increasing the share of the States with regard to various duties and taxes." (217)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps taken to eradicate poverty and to bridge the gap between the rural poor and the urban rich." (218)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to remove the sickness in industrial sector and unrest among industrial labour." (219)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps for removal of unemployment and underemployment among the rural people and the educated unemployed." (220)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

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"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for making 'right to work' as a fundamental right and under-employed in the rural areas." (221)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps for giving remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce." (222)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the interference of the World Bank and the IMF in India's economy." (223)

That at the and of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the necessity of re-examining the automobile policy and need to give more stress on efficient and reliable public transport."
(224)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the necessity of taxing the agricultural income to raise internal resources." (225)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to fix a ceiling on income and expenditure."
(226)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but reget that the Address fails to mention that Government will not go in for privatisation of public sector institutions." (227) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps that Government propose to take for the removal and rehabilitation of slum dwellers in the big cities." (228)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the implementation of the National Health Policy." (229)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not refer to failure of the Government in containing the terrorism in Punjab and to save innocent people from the hands of the terrorists." (262)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely;

"but regret that the Address does not give any facts which justify the stay of Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka resulting enormous loss in men and material." (263)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about ill-treatment to lawyers by the police in Delhi." (264)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address has completely failed to take note of the excesses committed by police all over India." (265)

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any concern by the Government with regard to the growing number of deaths in police lock-ups." (266)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the appointment of Governors without consulting Chief Ministers of certain States." (267)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about early restoration of popular Government in Punjab"
(268)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the impropriety of raising the prices of petrol, steel, and other commodities a few days before the commencement of the Budget Session."

(269)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address lacks concern with regard to the edible oil seed growers who are not able to get remunerative prices for their oil seeds because Government is resorting to import of edible oil to the detriment of oil seed growers." (270)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the delay in setting up of Vizayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka." (271)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the increase in the number of unemployed and under employed persons in rural areas."
(272)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to check growing expenditure on administration and non-plan expenditure."

(273)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not show any concern with regard to increasing poverty and misery of people in the country." (274)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to note about the encroachment by the Centre into the power of the States and thus increasing their dependence on the Centre." (275)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about need for increasing the share of the State Governments in all taxes and duties collected." (276)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the acute shortage of power in the country and the failure of the Government to step up the production and distribution of electricity." (277)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not reflect the utter failure of the Government in preventing the flight of capital from the country." (278)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete steps to check malpractices at all levels in the (279)Government machinery."

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention about any serious effort made by the Government to unearth black money which is ruining the economy of the country." (280)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that there is no mention in the Address about enhancing the power of the T.V. relay station at Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh from 100 watts to 10 megawatts." (281)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention any effective steps to bridge the widening disparity of incomes between the poor and the rich." (282)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not take note of the apathy of the Government towards imposition of ceiling on urban property." (283)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing a socialistic pattern of society." (284)

Motion of Thanks

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the Government's failure in maintaining law and order in Delhi." (285)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention about need to provide drinking water to all the villages."

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> 'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for diversion of Netravathi River Water (in Karnataka) to the district of Kolar. Chitradurga, and Tumkur in the State of Karnataka and the district of Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh." (287)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention about constructing a parallel canal from the foreshore of Tungabhadra to solve the drinking water problem of Anantapur district in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh." (288)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not mention about steps to improve irrigation facilities in the chronic drought affected areas particularly of Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh." (289)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

[Shri K. Ramachandia Reddy]

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the continuous fall in the value of rupee has caused irreparable damage to the economic structure in India." (290)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure poverty alleviation programme like IRDP; NREP; RLEGP and DPAP in removing the rural poverty and improve the lot of rural people." (291)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention any serious effort made by Government to improve the lot of the agricultural labourers with regard to their wages, living conditions." (292)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any serious effort to provide adequate credit facilities to the Indian farmer." (293)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not contain any effort for a Central legislation to reduce the enormous disparity in the price of agricultural produce and industrial products.". (294)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention of any effort to make India into a single zone with regard to movement of all agricultural produce." (295) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely::

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any scheme for providing buildings for all primary schools in the country." (330)

That a the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for remunerative prices for sugarcane, cotton and tabacco." (331)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to note the incidents of 'Sati' during last year." (332)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address falls to impose any curb on the ever increasing defence expenditure." (333)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention any steps for permanent solution of famine in chronic drought affected areas particularly in Andbra Pradesh and Rajasthan." (334)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret for the absence of any plan in the Address to locate industries in the drought prone areas in the country." (335)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for electoral reforms," (336) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to provide Vayudut air service between Hyderabad and Cuddapah and Hyderabad and Anantapur." (337)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret the Address does not mention about the need for construction of a thermal power station in Muddanoor Cuddapah district in Andhra Pradesh." (338)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any effort by the Research and Development evolving a drought resistance groundnut seed to be utilised in areas of low rainfall." (339)

That at the end of the motion' the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not suggest any effective steps to improve the yield per acre of all agricultural produce." (340)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely;

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any effort to utilise the gas in oil-wells in Andhra Pradesh for fertilizers." (341)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the half-hearted efforts of the Government in implementing birth control schemes to check the explosion of population." (342)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention any efforts to stop the migration of rural folk from villages to towns and cities who have to go to towns in search of work." (343)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the handloom industry being unable to provide work for the handloom weavers as this industry is unable to face the onslaught of modernised cotton mills." (344)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any solution with regard to growing unrest in the Industrial sector." (345)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added. namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not evaluate properly the foreign policy of the Government which has converted all with reference to out relations with neighbouring countries." (346)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that a grave threat is posed to our country by Pakistan which is accumulating sophisticated weapons from America." (347)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about easing of the tension in the border area between China and India in the wake of claim by China with regard to some areas in Arunachal Pradesh and other areas." (348) 363

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the unprecedented rise in the prices of almost all essential commodities." (349)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention of need for electoral and judicial reforms in the Address." (350)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the problems of farmers particularly regarding payment of remunerative prices for their farm produce." (351)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth blackmoney effectively." (352)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about a national policy for slum clearance and rehabilitation of slum dwellers." (353)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely."

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to implement the Mandal Commission's recommendations regarding reservation for the backward classes in Government service." (354)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making A.I.R. and Doordarshan an autonomous body." (355)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to give equal importance to all the languages recognised under the Constitution." (356)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to provide timely and adequate relief to drought and flood affected areas." (357)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to solve Punjab problem." (358)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the widespread discontentment among Government servants, consequent upon the Supreme Court Judgement in the matter of dismissal of Government servants without assigning any reasons therefor." (359)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for a National Urban Development Policy." (360) 365

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps proposed to be taken to remove the abnormal disparities in the income of the people in the country." (361)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added. namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the steps that Government would take to remove industrial sickness." (362)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does dot mention about steps to be taken to make justice speedy and cheaper for the common man." (363)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to guarantee remunerative prices to farmers for their produce and thus improve their lot" (364)

That at the end of the motion, the fo'lowing be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for a National Policy on reservations for the backward classes in the country." (365)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the inadequacy in the implementation of the National Health Policy," (366)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention any proposal to include cotton, tobacco, chillies, turmeric, cash crops also within the purview of comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme." (367)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention any proposal to fix remunerative prices for chillies, turmeric crop by the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices." (36%)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any measure to continue the incentives to the Industrially Backward areas." (369)

That at the end of the motion, the following to added, ramely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention any measure to treat taluk/Panchayat Samithi/Mandal as a unit to determine the industrial backwardness to replace "No Industry District Policy." (370)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Bhattam Srirama Murty may speak.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY(Visakhapatnam): Sir, the Prime Minister is on record having broken several conventions many a time in the past. I don't know whether his absence today during the discussion on an important subject like the Presidential Adress is also one more instance in breaking such conventions. I take, in any case, a very strong exception to his absence and this is highly improper and let it be placed on record that this shows the scant respect with which the Prime Minister treats the Parliament as such.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. Buta Singh): Mr. Chairman, Sir. this is highly objectionable and the Hon. Member should not cast this personal aspersion on the Prime Minister. The Government is very much here, the Hon. Prime Minister, was

(Shri S. Buta Singh)

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here just now and the Government is very much here. This is too unbecoming of a leader of a Party which claims to be a major group in the opposition. He should at least show some respect to the high office of the Prime Minister and not stoop so low. This should be expunged from the proceedings. The Government is very much here.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Sir, I am not yielding. He has no business to say like this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee had said the same thing...

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: The Prime Minister is very much here, he has just now left.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I am not yielding,

S. BUTA SINGH: How can you say that he was not here?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has his opinion.

S. BUTA SINGH: He was here. How can he say that he was not here? (Interruptions). And we expect some level from the opposition and they must rise up to that level.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I am here as a Member of the opposition...

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: The Prime Minister was very much here and the Government is here. You can make criticism of the policies of the Government. (Interruptions). Sir, it is a personal attack on the Prime Minister. It is more unbecoming of him. This shows scant respect they have for the parliamentary democracy. The Prime Minister was very much here.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: He must be called to order. He has no business to say like this. What is the level which he is wanting? I am representing the opposition.

Motion of Thanks

on President's Address

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I am representing the Opposition. I am initiating this debate.

S. BUTA SINGH: He is the leader of the whole country. He represents the whole country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir. I would respectfully point out to him that it is no disrespect but there is a convention that when the first speaker on the Opposition side speaks, normally the Leader of the House remains present. He is the first speaker from the Opposition.

S. BUTA SINGH: He was very much here. For some reason, he has to go for a while. That does not mean that he has no respect for the House. He was here. He may come back, here. Why should the Member stoop so low? I never expected this from him. He should show some respect to the office of the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech.

SHRIBHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I have the right to point out this. He has no business to object to my right of pointing out this lapse.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They are not sorry for disrespect to the Vice-President.

S. BUTA SINGH: Let us not bring that here, (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please continue.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Sir, the President during his Address in para 3 said:

"Our vision of India is a land whose unity and integrity are invulnerable to external threats or internal weaknesses:

- —where the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism enshrined in our Constitution, are fully realised:
- —where social justice prevails, with equality of opportunity for every human being: etc."

About six points were mentioned by him. In such a situation, for them, I read the following:

Sir, we are passing through the current period in the history of India, where the democratic ideals and conventions are consistently flouted and stifled and the concept of socialism defied and diluted by the Government.

Sir, we are living at a time when social justice is a cry in wilderness while abundant opportunities are opened up to the rich and to the fortunate few. We are living at the time when the Prime Minister is at war in season and out of season with the Press and the Opposition, for no reason.

Sir, again we are living at a time, when in the name of technology, doors are open to multi-nationals who invaded the domestic market cutting at the root of the long cherished concept of self-reliance and the sanctity of the core, sector project; Sir, again, let me say, we are living at a time when the Prime Minister advises the students at Santipiketan, 'Don't read newspapers. They are writing blatant lies'. His New Year's resolve is not to take the Press seriously.

This is the state of affairs in this country. Again, let me point out that we

live at a time when the Prime Minister said that the country cannot afford socialism because the public sector which also forms part of socialism, instead of generating wealth, eats wealth and therefore, this country cannot afford socialism.

These are the circumstances in which we are living today and this is the position which we are now facing This is about the Presidential Address.

I would like to further point out now, as a matter of fact, how do they respect the sanctity of the budget. I will make a passing reference. There is a pre-budget hike every time, every year and consistently during the course of the last two or three years, the pre-budget hike was 3 or 4 times more than the hike during the course of the Budget. That is borne out by the figures.

If Parliament is by-passed, if the Governa ment is to take recourse to raising, mobilising funds by way of pre-Budget hikes, then what is the sanctity of a Budget at all? If the Government does not believe in it, then obviously and basically there is something wrong with the very thinking of the Members constituting the Cabinet itself. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to them that they must for heaven's sake forsake this habit which is a chronic habit and come before the House before they proceed with such hikes. I want to point out another thing which Professor Dandavateji had also pointed out on an earlier occasion. During the course of the discussion on the Budget, roughly about 80 per cent of the total demands goes without discussion. They are guillotined (Interruptions). Only roughly 20 to 25 per cent of the amounts involved under the demands alone are subject to discussion.

S. BUTA SINGH: Who is responsible?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: You are not responsible for anything. (Interruptions) You are only a Minister here.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE: They are responsible for Bofors.

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SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: During the year 1985-86, 85 per cent of the demands were not discussed. During the year 1987-88, 86 per cent of the demands were not descussed. This is the position. Now, what is this budget for? What is the budgetary control this Parliament is having? I would, therefore, earnestly make this suggestion to revise the system again. This was once mooted by the Hon. Speaker himself. Let there be some budgetary Committees, a panel of Committees, a panel of Members to individually discuss and debate, irrespective of the party affiliations freely, frankly and separately and also thoroughly the various budget demads and this has got to be seriously thought of. Otherwise, it is thoroughly meaningless and it is a force in a democracy in which we will have no control about whatever is being done here. Having said that, I would now like to say about the Address of the Prsident. It is very disappointing for what it had stated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVTE: That is due to the Government.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: It is more disturbing or what it had not stated. I expected some introspection in the firm delineation of policy and political strategy for solving the problems of Punjab Gorkhaland etc. Punjab is a political problem primarily. It is not in need of pious platitudes. It is in need of a political strategy. The President's Address refers to non-violent political solution. It speaks of non-violent political solution. What are the specifics of non violent political solution? If the shape and structure of the solution in search is specified, of course, we, from our side of Opposition will be able to offer some suggestions and extend our cooperation. But if you indulge in vague generalities and never come to grips with the problems, the problem always eludes any solution and it permanently exists. Therefore, so far as Punjab is concerned, I would like to ask only one or two things, because in any case the Minister for Home Affairs is here. It goes to his credit that he got up in the House and justified the proclamation of President's Rule in Puniab on the ground that the law and order situation in Punjab has deteriorated badly and therefore it was absolutely

necessary for the Centre to step in. But now, what is the situation today? After the dismissal of the elected-Government of the people and after the imposition of President's rule, has the law and order situation improved? How many persons were killed. murdered day-in-and-day-out? What are the stories which we are hearing? How does the situation improve? It is not only that. It is clearly stated that a number of factors are there. Reg. release of innocent people, only those whose cases were scrutinised and were decided to be innocent among the Jodhpur detenues, that is one point which is hanging in balance. To take action against those people who are responsible for the anti-Sikh riots at that time in New Delhi in which about more than 2000 people were mercilessly massacred and killed, some action was to be initiated. But nothing was done. We have to create security zones and seal the border with Pakistan. But there is no talk. Nothing was done. What are the plans of the Government? Some time back, we heard from the press that Government would call for an all-party meeting with a view to find out possible solution. But nothing could be seen.

Sir, Khalistan maps are pasted in the temple. Golden Temple in Amritsar was under complete control of the terrorists. In fact, it is reported in the press that a parallel Government is functioning inside the temple. This is the situation. Now, if Barnala's Government has not functioned properly and could not maintain law and order, you have dismissed that. But now this is the position under your rule. Who should dismiss you? You must have resigned. What should the country expect from you? In this connection. I refered to the first statement of the Prime Minister soon after the assumption of office. He gave the initiative to the country that the Punjab stands the top-most in the priority list for solution and Cabinet is going to constitute a sub-Committee for that purpose. This is with the hope that peace prevails and normally obtains, and everything will come to normal. People voted for him in good faith.

At that time there was some protest that there was another Government. What is it that will happen? What powers do we have over the head of the State Government? You please tell us. How Prime Minister confronted us on the floor of the House. Today that Government is no longer there. What powers are you now lacking in? What more powers do you want still more to control the situation? Please tell us and enlighten us and secure our cooperation for the purpose. This country cannot afford this. This is a great tragedy to continue indefinitely and infinitely. That is what I would like to say on the matter.

Sir, wherever you look today, there is a separatist movement, a fierce revolt against the authority of the State. Gorkhaland, Jharkhand, Uttarkhand, Kolhistan in North Bihar and of course, Khalistan are there. These are the tendencies; these are the trends. Apart from that, again you find insurgency—TNV in Tripura, GLFA in Assam, NSCN in Manipur, there is, of course, Punjab and Kashmir. All are simmering cauldrons of hate and violence. This is the scenario today.

Now, apart from this the peasants in the field, the workers in the factories, the white coloured employees in the offices, all these people are revolting against the Government. There was a trade bundh the other day in New Delhi. The lawyers are on strike. Everybody is discontented and disgruntled. The doctors, the lawyers, the State Government employees in the whole country and several lakhs of railway employees and officers in the public sector undertakings, all these people, the Bhartiya Telecommunication technicians, All India Institute of Medical Sciences Students Union, all those people for one reason or the other have got to go to the roads and raise their vice against the Government to have their demands fulfilled, to achieve their goals. This is the sad state of affairs. If this is a responsive Government, if it can easily react to the people's difficulties and grievances, this situation would not arise.

Let me point out in the industrial sector, the Textile industry is in doll drums, the handloom weavers' plight is miserable, there is hunger and starvation, they cannot make both the ends meet and give a square meal to their children. The sugar industry is in crisis, the paper industry is in crisis, the fertilizer industry is in crisis. Because of the

new drug policy, the pharmaceutical units are also under closure. Over one lakh small scale units have fallen sick.

S. BUTA SINGH: My friend says that Telugu Desam is encouraging them, what can I do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: The President spoke in his address about unorganised labour and said that the Government is intending to do something about that. I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government that a Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Labour Ministry observed some time back that the wages of the agricultural labour are as low as Rs. 3 per day. Many of them get a job for about 60 to 70 days only in a year. Such people are about 80 million to 100 million in this country. What do you propose to do? Appoint a commission and await the recommendations of the commission? In any case, I wanted to focus your attention on the problems which obtain in this country.

I would like to respectfully ask whether, with 1/10 of the population entering into the 21st century, the Government wants the rest of the 90 per cent of them to remain in the 18th century itself.

As far as poverty is concerned, about which several claims have been made, a number of programmes were formulated. I quote from Mr. Vasant Sathe who wrote an article in Yojana, the official journal of the Planning Commission:

"However, some of us are determined to deceive oursleves in drawing a line of poverty and moving it upwards and downwards to find false solace and satisfaction that we have been able to substantially remove poverty and raise a large number of people above the poverty line".

This is what is being done. Just draw the line and move it upwards and downwards. But the basic fact of poverty continues. That is t ot removed. Again he says:

(Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty)

"The fact that more than 85 per cent of our people in rural areas and more than 60 per cent of our people in urban areas can be said to be in abject poverty, if that is understood to mean absence of basic requirements of hygenic and dignified life."

Please see whether, by whatever ameliorative steps you have taken, the benefits have accrued to the people lower down.

With regard to housing I also want to a sentence. The Birla Institute of add Scientific Research estimated the housing shortages in the minimum 15 million units and in the maximum 126.5 million units. With U.N. having declared 1987 as the International Year of shelter of the homeless our Prime Minister said housing is high in our list of priorities. It is an admirable sentiment. I am happy about that statement but the truth of the situation is that the actual allocation proposed for housing accounts for a meagre 1.3 per cent of the total Seventh Plan outlay. So at present level of efforts this problem cannot be solved even after 100 years.

The Presidential Address also makes mention of the decision of the Government to raise agricultural production to the level of 175 million tonnes by the turn of the century. We have the same foodgrains production during the last three years. The fact is that there is no growth in the because population in the agricultural meanwhile has increased by 42-50 million and in the next 12 years we require 235 million tonnes. Even if 2.5 per cent of increase in production is granted we will still be wanting 20 million tonnes by the turn of the century. That is the gravity of the situation which the Government must realise. Government have no sufficient plans. I do not know how they are progressing. For instance. Government have imported 5 lakh tonnes of urea which is already in surplus in our markets. A huge stock has piled up with no outlet in the market. Fertiliser industry has been pleading against the imports. The industry lost 400 crores of rupees because of import induced glut. Miscalculation of the demand

of fertilisers has cost the exchequer a huge loss.

Now about fertiliser I must incidentally mention one more thing. According to an estimate by the World Bank, each of the gas-based fertiliser plants using the technologies of the Italian company, Snam Progetti and its sister concern Haldor Topsoe is costing Rs. 75-80 crores higher than competitive units elsewhere in the world. So for 10 such plants which they are now constructing for which their services are now being utilised it will cost about Rs. 800 crores more. This has been pointed out by the World Bank and not by any interested party. In the industrial regulatory policy study volume II the bank has been commenting on the Indian government's decision in favour of Snam Progetti. such decisions are taken it is not known! Therefore, the Government may better look into the matter again.

Sir, before I run out of time I may have to make a reference to the Sarkaria Commission report which is relevant for more than one reason. It has been very clearly stated therein that as far as Governors are concerned it is desirable that a politician from the ruling party at the Union is not appointed as Governor of a State which is being run by some other party or a combination of other parties. This is the recommendation which was submitted to the Government about three-four months ago. Government is a aware of the recommendation. So even before considering this the Government have flouted and against the spirit of this recommendation they have despatched Governors to Kerala, Haryana and Karnataka. Why was this done? The obvious answer is that the Government has not taken a decision in this regard. They are still considering this.

16.55 brs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

Then, I would like to point out respectfully what purpose is served by a post mortem discussion of this report in case all orders are passed and nothing can be touched later. Therefore, the Government not only appoints a commission but is also firmly inclined to flout all the decisions of the commission. That is the situation we are facing today.

In Andhra Pradesh, we have a bitter experience. I am quoting from a speech delivered by the Governor on the occasion of the Republic Day. The Gove nor has stated this . . .

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS S. BUTA SINGH: On a point of order. I am afraid the Hon'ble Member cannot discuss the conduct of a Governor in this House. Therefore, I object to his reading the speech of the Governor and trying to criticise the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): He is reading a speech from a newspaper. He is not commenting on the conduct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is he merely reading?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: He is only trying to read the speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For what purpose are you reading?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Everybody should know what her speech is. Let the Home Minister be enlightened about this matter.

S. BUTA SINGH: This is all propaganda. This is all for political publicity.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I am only reading a speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow you to make a comment.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Whether it is relevant comment or an irrelevant comment, you yourself can arrive at a conclusion in the matter. Please let me read this . . . (Interruptions) . . . statement is like this:

"No State can progress without the cooperation of the Central Government in these developmental schemes."

So, absolutely they should depend on the Centre. True, we also want the Central Government to help us in the developmental programmes. But nothing was done when we have a grievance or a grouse. We have our own difficulty. Of course, that is a different matter altogether.**

S. BUTA SINGH: This has nothing to do with the Hon'ble Governor's speech. The Governor's statement is a simple fact that the State Government can prosper only with the cooperation of the Central Government. There is hardly anything wrong with it.

Why are you trying to put your words now? Therefore, this amounts to discussing the conduct of the Governor. 1, therefore, object to it. I request you not to allow this to go on record.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I am only reading,

MR. CHAIRMAN: The comment on this will not go on record.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I am only reading from the speech. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any new ground?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: In Andhra Pradesh, we see that more than 200 schemes of the Central Government are under implementation. This is what he says.

Can I not point out how the Governors are functioning? We are discussing the Sarkaria Commission's report and the role and appointment of the Governor. It is only in that context I am pointing it out. What is happening in our State? . . (Interruption). . .

^{**}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

It further states;

"Whatever progress we have made during the Five Year Plans, whatever help the farmers get to get water for agriculture, the Centre gave assistance for more than Rs. 1,000 crores for minor and medium irrigation schemes..."

This is her statement. If we look at the industrial sector, our attention is drawn to the huge public sector industries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are crossing the limit now. Don't read the Governor's Address further.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Why not, Sir?

S. BUTA SINGH: All this can be discussed in the Assembly of Andhra Pradesh. Why is he bringing all this?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:

17.00 hrs,

S. BUTA SINGH: I take strong objection to this. I am afraid he is casting aspersions on the high office of the Governor and he is describing the Governor as **. This is highly objectionable and I object it and it must be expunsed from the proceedings.

SHRI BHATIAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I have the right to condemn it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot discuss the conduct of a Governor. So, whatever you have said in this context is expunged.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Let me make a submission. I am not discussing the conduct of the Governor. I am only discussing the speech of the Governor.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Speech is also the conduct of the Governor.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: In that case everything is a conduct. Conduct is something different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't refer to it. I will expunge the earlier remarks and if you cannot proceed ,

SBRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Then I refuse to speak. What did you observe? Let me know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conduct of the Governor cannot be discussed in this House and from that point of view, you cannot refer it and discuss it here. (Interruption).

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon. Member called the Governor of Andhra Pradesh as **

MR. CHAIRMAN: These remarks are also expunged. You are commenting upon the conduct of the Governor. Please don't do it again. You go further to the next part.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: If I am not permitted to make a reference to the Governor's speech, how can I discuss the President's speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is according to the Constitution. President's speech and Motion of Thanks has to be discussed in the Budget Session.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: That is correct. Similarly, the Sarkaria Commission's report is there. Sarkaria Commission's report is bound to be discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sarkaria Commission is not for discussion just now.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: How they conduct themselves and how they deliver speeches. All these thing come into the picture. That cannot be expunged. I will

^{**}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

not be able to yield. I will not proceed with my speech unless I am permitted to continue that-you will have to revise and reconsider your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot permit it. You go ahead. There are other points.

S. BUTA SINGH: Let him complete his speech.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: No general expunction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever is not allowed, I will expunge.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:
Let me know the rule.

MR. CHAIF MAN: You cannot reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based upon a substantive motion drawn in proper terms. This is Rule 3 2 (5) and Governor is a person in high office.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman Sir. here the Sarkaria Commission and the institution of the Governor whether the Governor's institution must be there, how the Governor's institution is being misused and misutilised is a point which has to be referred to. This is very relevant because Sarkaria Commission also refers to that. Now, how the Governor's institution is being misused and misutilised has to be referred to. Constitutional appointments are made by the Central Government and by the President. Whether the Constitutional functionaries appointed under the Constitution are discharging their duties properly or not, we have to bring to the notice of the people and the President. We are the elected representatives in the Lok Sabha. If we are prevented from commenting on the conduct of the Constitutional Authorities, who else will do it?

S. BUTA SINGH: According to the rules of this House, to discuss the conduct of a person in high office, the judges of the High Court, the judges of the Supreme Court, the

Governor—there should be a proper and substantive motion and without that nobody can mention about the conduct of the Governor. The hon. Member did mention about the conduct of the Governor, only that portion of his speech must be expunged. He can complete his speech. We have no objection to his speech.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: What we have today before us is a substantive motion because the Motion of Thanks is before us and we can speak about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Substantive motion drawn in proper terms with respect to that, and not any substantive motion. The substantive motion today is with respect to the President's speech and we are thanking the President for his speech. In the first place, the Sarkaria Commission's report is not for discussion today before the House. A reference has been made in the President's Address that the Sarkaria Commission's report has been received by the Government and it will be placed before the House for discussion. In that context, you may refer to the Sarkaria Commission, but the conduct of a Governor cannot be discussed because of this rule.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I am not discussing that. But can I quote or cannot from the speech of a Governor... (Interruptions).

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): How can you quote from the speech...? (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. I do not think, you can quote from the Governor's speech and base your arguments on that speech.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: But whatever comments I have made should not go; the comments should remain on the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We do not quote anything unless our argument is based on that. You want to quote merely to base your argument on it; therefore, I would not allow it.

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SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: A reference has been made to the Sarkaria Commission there and I am also making a passing reference to that. But if you say that I cannot discuss it and this cannot form a part of the record. I refuse to discuss it further. I would have to lodge a protest and walk out. ... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is insisting on reading that and basing his arguments on that. I would not allow that.

SHRI E AYYAPU REDDY: On a point of order. You are a reputed lawyer and you know the Constitution. The Constitution has given freedom of speech and every Member in the House is entitled to speak and he cannot be prosecuted, accused or charged for the speech made by him in the House. The rules of procedure are there only to guide, they cannot over-ride the Constitution. Our fundamental rights given under the Constitution cannot be over-ridden by the rules made for the guidance of the House. Here, the entire governance by the Central Government is under discussion. The President's Address is meant for a general discussion with regard to how the state of affairs of the country is and specially how the various constitutional authorities are functioning...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please. The freedom of speech is guaranteed under Article 105 and Article 105 itself begins like this:

> "Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament..."

Therefore, your freedom of speech is subject to the Constitution and also the rules framed by us for procedure.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Here, the conduct of that particular person is not the subject for discussion. It is a subject for discussion only for the purpose of referring how the Governors are not discharging their functions properly. They are misusing their posts and positions...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I cannot agree with you. He was referring to the speech and in that context he was commenting on the Governor's conduct.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: We are not commenting on the conduct of the Governor, but upon the constitutional appointments made by the Centre.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling; no further discussion.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I am on a point of order. My request to the hon, leader is that there is a set procedure for quoting from a paper also. If the hon, Member desired to quote the speech of the Governor, he should have taken the permission of the Chair and he should have ascertained from the Chair, whether the speech should be quoted here or not. How do we know that this is the speech of the Governor? How does he want us to believe that it is authenticated. This is a grave injustive to the House. He was quoting from what is supposed to be the speech of the Governor. Never in the history of this Parliament has this happened. The speech of the Governor has never been quoted in the House. This is the precedent that he is trying to create. I request you kindly to consider the Rule. Whether the hon, Member has taken the permission of the Chair ? To what extent can he quote a speech? On what authentication he is trying to quote? All this must be gone into. A seasoned Parliamentarian, my friend, Shri Madhaw Reddy should not try to create a situation and announce a decision in this House as if to draw a political mileage out of it. We are all serious. We want to hear the views of the hon. members. They should not try to politicise everything. They just wanted to have mileage in the Press reports and that is why they are trying to stage a walk out I am sure he does not have that in mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already decided it It is not necessary to go into other questions. I have already given my ruling. You were referring to the Governor's speech in order to discuss the conduct of the Governor. It is not permitted under the Constitution and the Rules. Therefore, I did not allow you to refer to it. That is my

ruling and there will be no further discussion on it.

(Interruption)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: You have ruled that he can read out the speech. This is your own ruling and now you are going against your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought he was merely quoting it but now I found that he is quoting it for the purpose of discussing the conduct of the Governor. Therefore, I did not allow him to continue.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will you please permit me to make my submission? This is on a point of order I am speaking. The Minister for Home Affairs is there and he has made a reference to Shri Madhav Reddy about his seniority. I am the Member concerned; I am making the speech, then how is it that he is making a reference to Shri Reddy. I am responsible for it.

S. BUTA SINGH: Because of my implicit faith in him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That question is over. Now, please continue your speech.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: As a Leader of the Party I have every right to make an appeal to the good sense and my implicit faith in Shri Reddy's leadership and I think I have done nothing wrong in appealing to Shri Reddy not to jump on such a conclusion.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I will not continue my speech. If it is objected to then I will give up my right to speak and, therefore, I am not participating. How does the gentleman sitting over there, occupying the treasury benches, is speaking in that manner? Then he is questioning the authenticity of the speech.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: If the authenticity of the speech is questioned then I am going to uphold it. I am going to resign if it is not correct. Let him say that it is not correct. I am going to uphold that it is correct and it is valid.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us not discuss any thing. I request you to continue your speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: We stage a walk out in p otest against this. This is a big blow on our own right. You will not be able to do it and if you do that then no useful purpose will be served. From time to time the rights of the members are abridged. They are put under this torture. Even then we have not been given the freedom to express our view points. Our State is reeling because she is adopting unfortunately a very political stand. On protest we are walking out.

(Shri Bhat'am Srirama Murty and some other hon, Members then left the House.)

17.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER In the Chair]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the Chair and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for giving me this opportunity of participating in the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The President in his address has covered the entire kaleidoscope of issues, events, situations and the actions taken by the Government as well as proposed to be or contemplated to be taken both at the domestic front as well as the situations abroad.

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

Sir, not only has he spelt out in clear, concise and emphatic terms the resolve of Government and the action contemplated, but he has also reminded us of the vision of India as envisaged by the founding fathers of the Constitution and the people who participated in the freedom struggle. He has mentioned this and I quote:

"Our vision of India is of a land whose unity and integrity are invulnerable to external threats or internal weaknesses:

- —where the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism enshrined in our Constitution, are fully realised;
- —where social justice prevails, with equality of opportunity for every human being:
- —where science and technology have helped to wipe out poverty and disease;
- -where economic development does not exhaust the bounties of nature, but creates wealth in harmony with it;
- —where industrialisation and modernisation are fused with moral and spiritual values;
- where all religions and cultures flourish in an atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation.

We want an India whose interaction with the nations of the world is dedicated to peace and international cooperation, and a new world order based on equality, freedom and justice."

He has also invoked the spirit of sacrifice—selfless sacrifice—service and the spirit of struggle during the war for independence or freedom struggle. This is once again the reiteration of the consistent policies which we had been following prior to independence and even after independence. So, he has

also enumerated and drawn our attention to the notable achievements whether it is in the field of agriculture; whether it is in the field of industry; whether it is in the field of infrastructural development; whether it is the power structure—the power generation; whether it is Railways; whether it is coal or whether it is other parameters of the economic progress, i.e. communication and steel production. At the sametime he has also reiterated the sincerity of the efforts, the consistency of endeavours and the dedication and hardwork of the people which he has commended. He has reiterated the primary goal of Government, i.e. the rapid amelioration of poverty and its eradication. He has also drawn our attention to the fact and has also given an indication that in the Eighth Plan, these objectives and projections will be done in a more rapid manner and I quote:

"The Eghth Plan must provide for even faster growth, the maximisation of employment opportunities, and the vigorous reduction of regional disparties. We need both a higher rate of growth and a composition of growth which matches the basic needs of our people and the evolving requirements of our economy and society."

So, while he has mentioned about the transformation of our demographic figures, he has also indicated that India is a country which is fast emerging in the world, which will have the largest amount of people among the youth group of below the age of 35. And along with all round human development, there will be training and upgradation skills; there will be requirement of full employment for these youth as well as the full channelisation of their talents 7, and energy. And this is exactly what Government seeks to do, and I am sure in the coming few days, when the Budget is presented, the Budget-which will be the instrument for managing the economy for this year-will reflect the points which have been enumerated by the President in this Address to both the Houses of Parliament.

He has also spoken about the National Policy on Education, which is a pledge of the country and of the Government to the coming generations, and a guide to the future, where equality of education for all is the key to national development, which will also give equality of opportunity and social justice.

In his address, at page 4, he has given various figures, to quote which I would not like to take the time of the House, in which the number of Navodaya schools has been mentioned, where the number of people living below the poverty line (41 per cent), where people coming from rural areas (77 pet cent), and where people coming from homes of economically weaker sections, backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have found admission to a greater extent than their percentage of population.

The question of a comprehensive scheme for vocationalization, and enhancement of the quality of higher education and technical education has also been referred to. Many States have already taken steps to achieve this.

He has also mentioned the problems of Family Welfare and Health which are so inter-linked. Today, in an industrial environment, with teeming millions and with a growing population, we are utilizing every source of natural resources for the requirements of food, fodder and fuel for domestic consumption, and drawing on every reserve of water-whether from ground water or from flow. In many States, this has resulted in aresenic poisoning because of the withdrawal of ground water reserves from geological sources. Therefore, it is the scientific management and optimum utilization of water resources which are very necessary; and this has been reiterated time and again in this House also, and this also finds place in the President's Address where he has stated that water is now being considered a national asset, and a scientific and optimum utilization of this asset is to be undertaken. Already, a legislation has been brought in, in this very House.

The President further goes on to refer to the emancipation of women, to the oppression and suppression of women in our society which has been a source of anguish and also a sense of worry to the entire nation, where we have seen barbaric customs and consequential developments. Only yesterday, we found our lady Members being greatly agitated on the attack on women in a particular State, in police/ custody. In Mahatma Gandhi's own words: "We are the trustees. Under the concept of trusteeship, we are the trustees for the future generation, for the country. If people charged with the responsibility of enforcing and safeguarding the law take law in their own hands, then I shudder to think what a citizen can do against the terrorism of State." I am glad the hon. Home Minister immediately yesterday rose to the occasion and has taken concrete steps. I am sure responsibility and accountability will be fixed, and the culprits will be brought to iustice.

So, the President has also referred to the harmonious industrial relation which has resulted in not only the higher productivity but also in all round improvement in the industrial climate, which has also reflected in our export earnings as well as export performance and the entire economy as such.

He has also referred to the role of the participatory management culture which is to be brought in, which has been the subject matter of debate; and many Hon. Members over the years on various occasions demanded the role of the participatory management culture in the industrial relationship. Government has also reiterated its resolve for bringing in a comprehensive Industrial Relation Bill and also Employment Provident Fund Act.

Many a time we have debated that India lives in villages and more than 80 per cent or 82 per cent of the labour force belongs to the rural area. Government has taken positive action of not only appointing a National Commission on Rural Labour but also framing a national policy for child labour.

Then on the 20-point programme, the President has been very kind to mention that 30 per cent of the total plan outlay will be spent on the IRDP, NREP and RLEGP which have been the major instru-

ment to attack rural poverty, and specially in this year's drought which has been referred to as the worst drought of the country. This will have a tremendous impact in providing gainful employment and creating permanent assets in the countryside which will be a deterrent and a preventive measure for the natural calamities which have beset our nation, continuously for the last so many decades.

Water is now being considered to be a national asset and a legislaton is already in the anvil in this House. During the last session, we could not pass it. I do hope that we will have an opportunity of passing it in this session because for scientific and optimum utilisation of water and converting it into a pational asset, we shall be able to harness water resources both in major. medium and minor irrigation as well as flow irrigation as well as lift irrigation and the ground water potentiality; and especially coming from a State which is rich not only in minerals and forest resources but in water resources, it is a paradox that the largest amount of people living in this country under poverty line belong to my State. So, this paradoxical situation has to be changed. Therefore, to remedy this, although the President later on also referred to removal of regional imbalances, 1 would like to mention here, submit here that over the years, various States which have been continously in the grip of drought, floods, cyclone and other natural calamities, it erode their 'economic structure as well as their resource mobilisation strength and their base with a very large amount of population living below the poverty line as well as a large amount of ropulation, about -9 per cent belonging to economically weaker section of the society. Various finance commissions, various Planning Commissions must take a look to see how these States whose economic base has been eroded can be helped in removing regional imbalances. regional disparities and giving a better quality of life to their people to which we, are striving and to which the Government has committed in its 20-point programme.

There is also a mention of the national bousing plan and the housing board and

the housing policy which will give shelter to unsheltered millions in the next couple of years; this has to be emphatically and very dynamically followed and implemented because there are many States, there are many parts of the country where people are still living in primitive state of affairs without proper housing, without proper shelter and sometimes they are housed in the open.

Motion of Thanks on President's Address

There is a mention of development of administration. While more responsive Atraining programmes are going on, while administrators and people in the administration are given various orientations, the fact still remains that we have inherited the legacy of a colonial administration and the attitude of the people in administration to the weaker sections and to the people they serve is not oriented properly, and brought on to the same wave length, so the mentality of service, the mentality of cooperation the mentality of thinking for our own countrymen, has to be developed. It is not as if there is a foreign administration looking after the interests of the natives. It is here, our own people looking at our own problems, looking with our own eyes at the Indian problems for Indian solutions and an Indian attitude of mind.

The President has very correctly referred earlier on to the cultural heritage which we have, the five thousand years of culture. the analysis and synthesis and drawing of the past from every culture. It has that our old traditional culture also pervades into the more responsible administration. which we are seeking to achieve. Administrative structure to be more responsive, should not only be responsive but quick and efficient. It must be time-bound, responsibility must be fixed b cause all your 20-Point programmes, all the programmes meant for the amelioration of poverty. poverty alleviation programmes, the five technological programmes which will be spending crores of rupees in specially water and other sectors will have to be implemented by this very administration. So, the new work culture and the new responsive administration which we are seeking to achieve must rise up to the occasion and must be oriented to this direction so that the intentions of the Government which have been reiterated or which have been enunciated by the President's Address are given effect to and implemented properly.

The President has also referred to the internal and external threats to our democracy and to the Government. Only in the last session, or the session before, there was a warm debate regarding the security environment and apart from the external security many members pointed out that the internal threat to our security both to our democracy and to our unity and integrity is not only real but it is in growing proportions. Whether it is smuggling, whether it is foreign exchange racketing, whether it is drug trafficking, whether it is illicit bootlegging, whether it is a question of crossing across the border, whether it is arms running, arms smuggling or whether it is trying to break the morale of the people, the moral fibre of the people or whether it is a direct attack on our system. whether it is terroism, this has to be, as the President has said, that no quarter will be spread nor given and the strictest action will be taken.

I was listening with great attention to the honourable speaker from the Opposition Benches, and in fact it reminded me of a 15 little writing given in my autograph book when I was in school. Two men looked out of the prison bars. One saw mud and the other stars! The pessimist always looks at the problem side of things and the optimist at the brighten side of things. I wish he had taken the pains to go through the President's Address. But his vision was jaundiced or it was acting like blinkers in his sight. It is said that he could not perceive or could not appreciate the fact that the President in his Address has very beautifully taken the entire situation as it is happening, whether it is the external situation, whether it is our economy, whether it is our security, whether it is the internal threat to our security and what are the steps the Government has taken to combat it or to prevent it or where it has taken the punitive measures. He has only tried to find out the faults and has forgotten the various achievements which our scientists, our farmers, our youths, our intellectuals and our Indian people have achieved in various fields in our daily life, whether it is agriculture, whether it is science and technology.

For a country which was not even able to produce a needle forty years back, today we/have harnessed nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, for laser, for food, for medicine, for irrigation and various other utilities for mankind. Only a few days back, we have read that the Defence Research Organisation has produced one of the finest long range missiles for the Indian Armed Forces so as to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency in defence equipment also. Our farmers and our scientists have provided us the food security and the food self sufficiency. Twenty five years back we went with a begging bowl to other countries and today we are in a happy position where we can share our self-sufficiency, and we can share our happiness with some of our less fortunate brethren in Africa and Latin American countries. These are no mean achievements and to denigrate them, I think, is lowering the morale of our people. I remember a saying by Pandit Nehru that the strength of the country is not only its military might, the strength of the country is also its economic progress, the political stability and the indomitable spirit of man or the indomitable spirit of the people of the country. This is the indomitable spirit of the people of India, which our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had imbibed. She had given a pride to the nation. She had got her utmost faith in the Indian people, who/can achieve anything given the chance, opportunity and the correct leadership. Today, we are not only following her policies, but her illustrious son is also going at a faster rate, at a more dynamic pace and we are on the threshold of the 21st century. The youth of today, who are the harbinger of progress and who are going to be the leaders of this nation, have to be trained and have to be equipped and skilled to face various problems of not only the end of the 20th century but of the beginning a of the 2'st century. It is in this light our Government has taken certain steps both for the intellectual and physical discipline. sense of enterprise and adventure. affording them the opportunity to indulge also in athletic prowess. This is one medium which many countries, both capitalist and socialist, or whether you would like to call them communist, have utilised as a vehicle for bringing in national unity, national pride, upbringing the national health also coprit de carpe. This is exactly where

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our Government has laid great stress both in the human resources development as well as in sports activities, NCC, Scout and guides, Nebru Yuvak Kendra and the National Service Scheme.

Having said this regarding the President's address, I would only like to conclude that there are States of this Union although we had a sustained plan process and we have just finished a mid term appraisal of the Seventh Plan which possess a lot of natural wealth and a lot of national wealth, for instance first and foremost in my mind is water. Water is the crux of our problem for our country's development because it is the water problem which is resulting in putting our economy out of gear. This year, do drought has affected our hydel power generation, it has even affected our export performance, it has affected our industrial output. In spite of this, because of the soundness of our economic policies, we have only had a seven per cent fall in agricultural production, a slight fall in the industrial production and we have been able to arrest inflation to 9.8 per cent. But the fact remains that if we had made more scientific utilisation of water, we would have been able to provide our farmers with assured irrigation and we would have been able to harness this water to prevent floods which every year cost the exchequer about thousand crores by way of damages and relief, which is a diversion from planned development. If we can give assured irrigation in the form of major, medium and minor irrigation projects, then our farmers, who have only got less than 39 per cent of assured irrigation facilities in 40 years of planned development, would be able to boost our agricultural production which we are trying to take to 175 million tonnes, and they would be saved from the disaster of drought and floods which not only bring in death and destruction but also it impoverishes them. And it lies on the Government to bring them back to normalcy economically and the entire economy has to be brought back on the rails. This has a set back on the planned development.

The second is the energy sector. Somebody has said that no energy is more costly than less energy. Therefore, energy has to

be given priority. And I come from a State where we sit on millions of tonnes of coal. We have water resources and forest resources. But these water resources and coal fields have still to be tapped properly. Therefore, without naming the only two super thermal power projects which we are trying to get one is at Talchar and the other is Ib-I would urge upon the Government to take a comprehensive view of this to see that environmental and other administrative clearances of all energy projects in such backward States is given in a time bound frame because any delay means escalation of cost. There was a time when one MW of electricity used to cost less than a crore of rupees. Today it comes to more than Rs. 1.06 crores. So cost and time over-run can be saved if time bound programmes for clearance of these projects are done.

I would like to conclude by thanking the President for his very kind Address which has taken into consideration the major issues of our country, the major inputs which have to be taken to face these situations and the Government resolve to follow the policies which it has been following with greater strength and determination.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam):
The Address of Rashtrapatiji has thrown light on the path through which our nation is going and the path that we will take in the coming years.

Rajiv Gandhi's Government has led the nation for the last three years and these three years were periods when the political stability and economic stability of the nation was tested. And he has proved as stated by Indiraji;

"India has shown unmistakable courage and capacity for meeting new challanges _."

India has given evidence of an indomitable spirit. When Rajivji took charge as the Prime Minister of this country, it was the time when many of the word powers thought that India will stumble down, India will be divided and India will be demolished. But it has been proved that we stand united and whatever problems this nation faces, can be

faced unitedly and can be dealt with very seriously. We have faced a new law and order situation, that is terrorism. It is unheard of in our Indian culture, it is unheard in our political life. When Khalistan movement took a monstrous shape our great leader Indira # had no other/ choice but to send army inside the Golden Temple. If she had not taken that strong decision, India would have been divided. The primary duty of Rajivji was to see that the wound inflicted in Punjab was healed effectively. The Rajiv Longewal Accord which was/signed after a Q long discussions and negotiations, was a sincere attempt to heal the wounds created in the hearts of Sikhs. At this time, when we look at the terrorists in Punjab, one aspect is worth noticing. The terrorists are comppletely isolated from the Sikh community. Now, it is a question of time how terrorism can be contained. Similarly, the Assam Accord and the settlement of the problems of Mizoram have clearly shown that political problems can be solved by demacratic means, by democratic negotiations and discussions. During the last three years, elections were held in many of the States. In Jammu and Kashmir, in Kerala, West Bengal, Haryana, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Tripura, the elections are over. What was the feeling of many of the Opposition parties? The Marxist party claimed after the Kerala elections that Kerala was with them, West Bengal was with them, Triputa was with them and that now they were to move to the Red Fort, that in the near future the Red Flag will be on the Red Fort. But the elections in Tripura and/Meghalaya have 194 clearly shown that the verdict of the people is against the Marxist Party, against the divided and weak Opposition.

Sir, the major defect of our democratic system is the lack of a stable and powerful Opposition. The Opposition in our country is divided. It has not got any idea about any problem that is facing our country. Sir. in this very House many of my honourable colleagues were vehemently asking for the freedom of the press, for the freedom of expression in this House. But the legislations that are being brought in the Karnataka Assembly show that in whichever States the Opposition is in power, they have no respect for the institutions such as the Fourth Estate. When the Marxist Party lost election in Meghalaya and Tripura, the complaint

was that the Congress has misused the power. But coming back to my own State, Kerala, where Local Body elections were held just one month back, the Communist (Marxist) Party which is leading the LDF coalition in Kerala misused the entire Government machinery. Sir, never in the history of democratic India we have heard of an election where the elected Councillors of Municipality were taken in the police custody at Nedumanghadu, and then the Chairman was elected. Is this not a shame to the entire democratic system in our country? In this very House we are strongly arguing for the freedom of the democratic institutions, but in States where the Opposition is in power, they misuse the Governmental machinery, They have no faith in the democratic system. That is why I am very proud of my leader, Rajiv Gandhi, who has always upheld the democratic system. Even though there were baseless allegations against Rajiv Gandhi's Government, this Government has upheld all the democratic institutions including the press.

Motion of Thanks

Coming to the economic stability of the nation, we have proved beyond doubt that we can face any economic problem. Sir, this year we have seen the worst drought of the century. There was a feeling that our economic system has failed. But it has been proved that our economic system can face any eventuality. I still remember the days when I was a boy in my village, we were waiting for the ships from Burma to carry rice to Cochin, we were waiting for the ships from the United States to come to Cochin so that we would get wheat. Now, the times have changed. In the field of our agriculture, we could make such scientific changes that our nation has got enough foodgrains and we face effectively this worst drought of the century.

Sir, coming to the international field, again, I would say, right from Indira Gandhi, our aim is to have a very friendly relation with our neighbouring countries. Indiraji said:

> "Peace we want because, there is another war to fight—the war against poverty, disease and ignorance. We have promised to keep with our people-work, food, clothing shelter, health and education."

Motion of Thanks
on President's Address

Sir, our foreign policy is known to everybody. We are the leaders of the Non-Aligned movement. In the Sri Lanka ethnic problem, the stand taken by our leader is applauded by the entire world. The Indo-Sri Lanka agreement is the agreement of the century. When our Tamil brothers in Sri Lanka were brutally killed by the Sri Lanka forces, it was the desire of the House that India should intervene. But as a nation which is committed to Non-Alignment, which is committed to respect the sovereignty of other countries, we know that we cannot send our forces unilaterally So, discussion started. negotiations started and an agreement has been arrived at. But I am very pained to see that some of our friends are criticising the ladian Peace Keeping Force. They are the valiant force who keep up the tradition of this great nation. Everybody knows that in Sri Lanka, both the hands of our armed forces are bound behind. At the same time, they have to face terrorists, anti-social elements who have no respect for the agreement made between India and Sri Lanka We have to always remember and the House should salute the bravery of the Il'K Forces which, even at the peril of their lives, are keeping up the traditions of this great nation.

I once again thank the President for presenting a clear picture of our nation, the achievements made during the last 40 years and the future course of action which this Government have to take.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SIN(GH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, I have to make one or two observations. One is that I am quite sad to observe that the whole Opposition is not present. Only one Party, ramely the Telugu Desam staged a walk-out, but the others have not found it prudent to be present inside the House, when such an important discussion takes place.

Second is that the Telugu Desam staged a walk-out from this House on a most unbecoming ground. It is because, the point which was being raised was not only unconstitutional but also not permissible under the rules. This is high-time, I would like to direct my appeal to the leaders of the Opposition that we restore the importance and the dignity of our high institution Parliament so that our democracy can prosper. To misuse the forum of Parliament is to running down the Parliament in the eyes of the people. We are the largest living democracy in the world and we should be proud of it. And the hon, leaders of the Opposition are as well responsible for maintaining the dignity and the importance of this august House.

18.00 hrs.

I would like to address my appeal to them that they should cooperate in maintaining not only the order inside the House, but also strictly in conducting the business of this House according to the Constitution and the Rules and Procedures of this House. We are not against discussion. This House is free to discuss anything happening in this country, it is free to have any discussion. The Government is willing to cooperate with the Opposition. But from today onwards, we must see that the Rules of Business and the Constitution is upheld by which we have sworn-in ourselves as Members of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 25, 1988.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 25, 1988 Phalguna 6, 1909 (Saka).